密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE "STRONG" YANGTSZE POLICY BRINGS PEACE

EXACTLY one year ago this week Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, then Commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol Force, declared in a public interview published in the *Review* and other papers in Shanghai, the new American policy on the Upper Yangtsze River. In this interview Admiral Phelps in part said,

"Although it is not our policy to interfere in any manner with the political or military affairs of the Chinese people, it is the function of the Yangtsze Patrol fully to protect American interests along the River and we intend to fulfill that function at all hazards.

"The policy is merely the logical carrying out of the well-known general attitude of the American nation towards China. We derive every course of action from the traditional programme of America here to protect American rights and at the same time to help the Chinese toward self-government. We are jealous of the integrity of China and will attempt under all circumstances strictly to maintain it.

"Repeated protests to Peking and local officials against the Yangtsze indignities have apparently been fruitless. Up in Szechuen we find that the Chinese military commanders have but a scant idea of the solemn obligations which international law and treaties impose. It has been and is now our aim to impress upon them our attitude of conciliation and good will but also to educate them in so far as we possibly can in what we are entitled to under treaties and the laws of nations,—we intend to ward off and to prevent injury to American lives and property —nothing more.

"Instructions to my commanders here now authorize them where native brigand bands or military units directly jeopardize American personal or commercial rights, to beat down such attacks at all hazards. Realizing that decisions must be made speedily in handling such situations, I am giving the commanders the greatest possible latitude in action. I have complete confidence in their sympathy with and understanding of the peculiar conditions obtaining here and am satisfied to rely upon their discretion in enforcing our policy.——It is our wish to make every American feel perfectly safe in coming into the Yangtsze Valley to live or to transact business, until such time as the Chinese themselves are able to afford such guarantees which every Chinese citizen freely enjoys in America."

THE interview, of which the above was a part, was given by Admiral Phelps to an American newspaperman in Chungking, the commercial metropolis of Szechuen province and at that time the situation on the Upper Yangtsze was most critical. Several junks belonging to an important American company loaded with American-owned products had been seized and held for ransom, two American cargo boats had been fired upon and members of the crew and passengers wounded, one American patrol boat, the *Palos*, had been fired upon, one American cargo boat had been boarded by a Chinese general with his staff and because no accommodations were available a fight was started in which the officers of the ship and members of their families were seriously wounded by bullets fired by the soldiers. Business was paralyzed and American and other foreign firms operating on the Upper River were suffering heavy losses. The entire district between Ichang and Chungking was invested by bandit and irresponsible military gangs and the Chinese business interests and people generally were naturally suffering in far greater measure than were the foreigners.

AND then came the announcement of the new policy by Admiral Phelps. But previously it should be stated that a conference had been held in Shanghai by the ranking admirals of the American, British, French and Japanese patrol forces on the Upper Yangtsze. This meeting was called by Admiral Phelps but was presided over by Admiral Kobiyashi of the Japanese Upper Yangtsze Patrol Fleet At this meeting the problem of navigation on the Upper Yangtsze was discussed in detail and a unified program was tentatively agreed upon. The heads of the various foreign firms interested in the trade of Szechuen province were conferred with and instructions were sent from Shanghai to the captains of foreign ships and local agents of foreign firms recommending the adoption of certain reforms. We are not familiar with the policies adopted by other foreign nationals, but from the American standpoint the policy consisted in complete abstinence from participation in any activity which might be considered in conflict with Chinese law or treaty regulations. The captains of American cargo boats operating on the Upper Yangtsze were instructed to refrain from carrying any kind of cargoes considered contraband by the Chinese authorities and the American Admiral gave the Chinese authorities his word that these instructions would be carried out to the letter. On the other hand the Chinese military authorities were informed that the Admiral's word had to carry weight and that the military authorities were not to be permitted to search any American ship. In short it was a "gentlemen's agreement" participated in on the one side by the Admiral of the American patrol force and the captains of the private cargo ships and on the other side by the various Chinese military commanders supposed to be in control of the Chinese forces in that area. Instructions to this effect were sent out to the Chinese directly through the offices of General Wu Pei-fu of Loyang, the leading military general behind the Peking governmen.

NO one outside of the inner councils of the War and State Departments at Washington knows just exactly just what did happen on the Upper Yangtsze about this time, but the captain of any American ship who desired an armed guard got it. Any American cargo ship desiring a convoy of patrol boats got it. To quote one man familiar with the Upper Yangtsze situation, *the commanders of the American patrol forces were given instructions not to fire first, but if fired upon to be a close second.* To repeat, we do not have complete details as to what happened on the upper reaches of the Yangtsze in these stirring times, but rumor has it that the gangs of bandits and irresponsible military units in West China received the surprise of their lives. Peaceful ships which had been accustomed to receiving insults in the form of "sniping" from the river banks, suddenly took on an entirely different attitude. A shot from a bandit gang brought an instant reply from a dozen machine guns and in many cases the bullets found their marks with deadly accuracy. One estimate received in Shanghai placed the number of bandits and pirates killed at well above a hundred.

NOW a year has passed by and it is timely to inquire as to the results of this "strong" policy on the Upper Yangsze? Admiral C. B McVay, who succeeded Admiral Phelps and who is now in control of the Yangtsze Patrol of the U.S. Asiatic fleet recently was in Shanghai and in an address delivered before the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai at a luncheon given in his honor on Tuesday, August 12, said in part,

"THE SITUATION ALONG THE GREAT RIVER HAS BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY QUIET AND FOR THE PAST SEVEN MONTHS ONE WOULD HARDLY HAVE KNOWN THAT BANDS OF RUFFIANS HAD FORMERLY LAIN IN WAIT FOR THE SHIPS TO PASS."

THERE had of course been a few minor incidents, such as attempts of individual Chinese military commanders to levy "squeeze" in the form of illegal taxation upon foreign-owned ships and cargo, but generally the entire area of the Upper Yangtsze was quiet and trade was proceeding in normal fashion. One cargo ship had actually made 25 complete trips, a record accomplishment. The Admiral was genuinely enthusiastic about the situation and said jokingly that "it was so surprisingly still and peaceful in the formerly disturbed area that some skeptics were saying that it almost seemed to be the 'calm before a storm.'" And to end the story the Ichang correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* in a dispatch dated August 6 wrote, "The question of carrying wood oil down from Wanhsien seems to be settled at last as lots of it is to be seen being trans-shipped here; in fact two steamers made special trips to Wanhsien for it. From all one hears the steamers are for the time being at least, free from the promiscuous sniping from the shore which formerly was so common." And of far greater importance to the effect of this policy upon the situation in China, it is gratifying to state that within the year the power of the Peking government, or at least the power of General Wu Pei-fu, has been extended over the whole of the territory of Szechuen province and although it is extremely hazardous to make preditions, it is quite possible that conditions on the Upper Yangtsze will continue to improve as the powers of the Central authorities are consolidated and established. The general result of a "strong" and determined policy on the part of the American commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol has thus been of benefit in the development of peaceful and legitimate foreign commerce, but of far greater importance it has helped to bring peace and prosperity to the Chinese people themselves.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE PEKING DIPLOMATIC CORPS

DR. J. G. Schurman, United States Minister to Peking, on the eve of sailing for America last week on four months' home leave, acknowledged to representatives of the Shanghai press developments in the status of the Peking diplomatic corps which have been apparent to foreign businessmen in China for some time. Dr. Schurman acknowledged that the Peking diplomatic corps no longer acted as a unit in dealing with the Peking government, but was divided into such groups as the extraterritorial powers, the maritime customs signatories, the 1901 Protocol Powers, and so on, each group taking up matters with the Peking foreign office without consulting other members of the diplomatic corps. This is perhaps disadvantageous to some extent to the foreign powers, more especially to the smaller powers who have need of the prestige of the larger powers in dealing with China, but the changed status of the corps has very decided advantages for China and likewise for powers such as the United States, because it permits direct negotiation with Peking officials without the formality of consulting with a group of ministers from small nations which have minor commercial interest in China but whose representative may be doyen of the corps and therefore almost regarded as sponsor for a request or claim of a real world power. The folly of such procedure has been evident to American businessmen in China for two or three years, the results obtained by the old method, of late, constituting *prima facie* evidence against it. The time has been ripe these many months for some diplomat of vision to break with decayed tradition and point the way to new and more effective dealing with China, but for the most part the diplomats in Peking have preferred to jog along in old ruts with the result that they have come in for considerable criticism from foreign chambers of commerce and other business organizations who have regarded the diplomats more in the sense of messenger boys than anything else.

ONE cannot but gather the impression that the meteoric descent of Soviet Ambassador Karakhan on the placid confines of the Peking Legation Quarter has had much to do with shaking up the occupants of that delightful haven to a realization of changing times. The very live prospect that a Bolshevik is to become grand mogul of the Legation Quarter seems to have stirred the foreign diplomats there more than the fact that the usefulness of the Peking diplomatic system had outgrown itself or that the results being accomplished were approximating *nil*. Hence, Minister Schurman's statement on the eve of Ambassador Karakhan's installation in the old Russian legation, not merely as a *bona fide* member of the corps, but as its leader, that the position of doyen would in future be merely social and not political. The Soviet and China must laugh. Other powers might as well enjoy the joke, too, for the relegation of the doyen to the head of the tea-table, however humorous the cause for the action, is a distinct epoch in foreign dealings with China.

THERE is no nation in such good standing with China as the United States. Past American policy has leaned backward in according China full sympathy and justice. Such demands and suggestions as America has made to China have never smacked of ulterior motives of unfair profit but have been made in the highest spirit of justice and of hope for mutual understanding and prosperity. Why should the United States and other powers actuated by similar motives have to deal with China in conjunction with and through representatives of powers with far less exalted aims? While Karakhan is probably considerably responsible for bringing about a changed system of diplomatic dealing in Peking, he will be disappointed to find himself, if made doyen of the corps, merely endowed with the pomp of a drum-major in Peking's diplomatic parades and not with the circus trainer's whip in the Legation's business rings.

THERE is one other phase of the changing status of the diplomatic corps which is worth comment in passing. That is the impossibility of dealing unitedly with China while the country itself is so disunited. Much ministerial power has passed on to the consuls in the various ports of China. Where a Peking diplomat could have brought pressure against, say, Chekiang province through the Peking government 15 or 20 years ago, today the nearest consul can deal much more effectively with problems arising there affecting his nationals than the accredited minisiter. The inability of Peking to make itself felt in many parts of China has been passed on to the ministers of foreign powers who are likewise unable to accomplish much in many parts of China over which their Washington papers give them diplomatic authority. The business of diplomacy in China under present conditions is a good example of the familiar expression "a China puzzle," but businessmen in China feel that the realization by the Peking diplomatic corps that past methods of dealing with China are no longer adequate is fitting a very essential piece into the puzzle and bringing a final solution nearer.

B. A. T. Erecting Plant in Dairen

The British-American Tobacco Co. has applied to the Civil Administration Office, Dairen, for the lease of about 7,000 tsubo of land at Shakako as the site for a printing factory for manufacture of all labels, wrappers, etc., to which no definite answer has yet been given. Pending receipt of an answer, the Company has bought a tract of privately-owned land at Shakako and is planning to put up a printing establishment on a modest scale; and work has already been started.

A new tobacco factory is to be put up by the British-Ameriacn Tobacco Co. at the south of New Town, Yingkou. A Chinese building contractor of the name of Chen, of West Yingkou, has contracted for surrounding the site with a wall, 3,500 ft. in circumference, 7 ft. high, and 7 inches thick. On July 31, the same contractor signed for another contract for erecting a factory building of extensive proportions. The foundation work was commenced on August 2. A British architect is reported to have arrived from Shanghai some days ago, and the building work will be finished about the middle of October. Applications for getting electric lights and water installed have already been duly made.—*Manchuria Daily News.*

Trade Inquiries

A Honolulu firm is interested in selling in this market newspapers to be used for wrapping purposes. For further information, address the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, O. manufacturers of wood working machinery desire to secure a Shanghai representative.

Floyd Cole, 5008 Royal Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. is interested in purchasing embroideries, parasols, brassware, fans, etc.

Henry Green & Co., 25 Broad St., New York City, would like to get in touch with exporters of hog and sheep casings.

The Photocolor Co. of Italy, 275 West 73rd St., New York City, would like to secure photographs of people, sporting events, events of political interest, etc.

Manufacturers International Association, 25 Broad St., New York City, would like to secure an active agent in China for the sale of soda fountains and supplies.

Noted Chinese Women Doctors Manage Hospital Here

Dr. Phoebe Stone

Miss Phoebe Stone, (石非比女士) A. B., M. D., sister of Dr. Mary Stone, the internationally known physician, was born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, in 1890. Early in her youth, she was known as a good student in English and Chinese. She studied in Rulison High School of Kiukiang and graduated from there in 1910. In the same year she went to America to take up Collegiate studies in the colleges of Syracuse University and Goucher College. Miss Stone graduated from Goucher College with an A. B. degree and with high honor. She was valedictorian of her class. She then received a Fellowship at John's Hopkins to pursue further study in medicine until graduation. She obtained the degree of M. D. at John's Hopkins, and here too, she had the honor of being the valedictorian of her class. After graduation, Dr. Stone served as an interne in the Worcester Memorial Hospital in Massachusetts. During an infantile-paralysis epidemic in the United States, she had the complete charge of that department in the hospital with wonderful success. The doctors all commented on her work in the hospital.

Dr. Stone came back to China in 1918 and was appointed superintendent in charge of the Danforth Hospital, Kiukiang, Kiangsi. During the period of her administration, the Danforth Hospital underwent many changes, and not a few reforms were carried out. She was loved by the whole community and her departure from there to Shanghai was deplored. Dr. Phoebe Stone and her sister Dr. Mary Stone came to Shanghai four years ago and have accomplished much within a short period. The Stone sisters have opened a hospital at 17 Arsenal Road, Shanghai, known as Bethel Hospital, which is growing rapidly and are also maintaining a high school for boys and girls. This is the only co-educational institution of high school grade in China, so far as is known. This school is also flourishing and crowded to the limit. Dr. Phoebe Stone is one of the staunch promoters and supporters of the Women's Temperance Union, Day Nursery for Workingmen's Children, Y. W. C. A. and other religious and charitable institutions. She is highly regarded by her patients and by the public generally.

Another Big Department Store for Shanghai

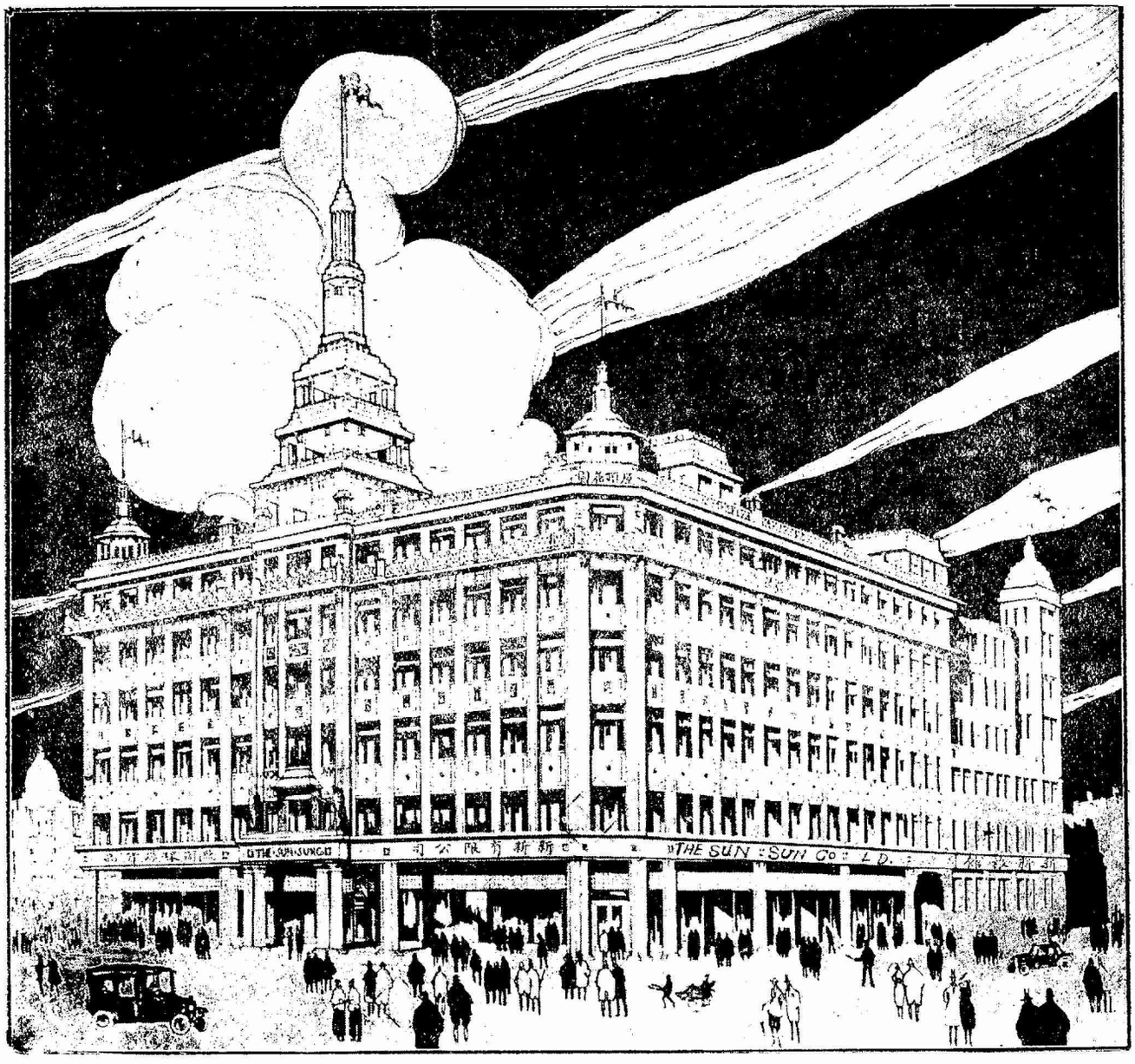
BY HO CHIEH-SHIANG

IN spite of political troubles in Peking and elsewhere in China, Shanghai continues to progress as is shown in the construction of another large modern department store similar to Wing-On and Sincere's emporiums. The new store, construction of which has just started, is to be known as the Sun Sun Department Store and according to the announcements of the promoters is to be "bigger and better" than either of its predecessors. The company which will manage the new store was promoted about a year ago and is another Cantonese project in that the promoters are all Cantonese people, who, ever since Asia was first known to the West, have been recognized as able and acute traders. There are about seventy promotors in the group and most of them are members of wealthy mercantile firms of Shanghai and Hongkong with a few overseas Chinese from Canada, San Francisco, Kobe and Honolulu. The most prominent among them are Lu Shi Che (劉錫基), former general manager of the Sincere Co. for about 10 years and now chairman of the organizing committee of the new company, a man with extensive business experience and ability; Li King Shi (李金墀), vice-chairman of the organizing committee; Lee Yo-tang (李煜堂), superintendent of the Bank of Canton of Shanghai and Hongkong; Tam Han Chu (譚海秋), general manager of Sing Yih Tobacco Co., Shanghai; Wei Loh-chuan (章淶泉), cashier of the Far Eastern Commercial Bank; and Chen Hou-chi (陳煥之), cashier of the Industrial Commercial Bank, Shanghai. All are well-educated and trained business men and some are experienced especially in the organization and management of department stores.

It is of interest to note the circumstances which led the promoters to establish the new store as indicated in the introduction to the prospectus:

"Since China opened its door to foreign trade, Shanghai has assumed great importance. Its favorable location together with facilities of communication both by land and sea have attracted people of all nations. Through the development of various industries during the last few decades, Shanghai is now ranked as one of the largest ports of the world. So far as its population and commercial importance are concerned, it stands second only to New York of America, London of England, and Paris of France. Foreigners, seeking favorable opportunities for business expansion, have established a great many commercial firms and corporations which have yielded immense returns. The more prosperous their business the greater their investments, and thus is China brought under foreign economical influence. However many Chinese companies recently have been established to compete with the foreigners, but the amount of business controlled by foreign interests is still enormous. The situation is significant and the more far-sighted of China's patriots are considering the matter very seriously. Therefore they are starting a new store with the idea of developing business for China by Chinese. In addition to the patriotic feeling, there are other reasons. As the country is far from being developed commercially, there is urgent need for commercial expansion, therefore, the establishment of a new company will help to meet these requirements. There are, comparatively speaking, very few modern department stores in China. With the exception of the Wing-On and Sincere Companies in Shanghai and Canton, the Sun Sun Company only makes the third. The competition is not very keen among stores of this kind. Both the Wing-On and Sincere Stores have become very prosperous enterperises and yield to their shareholders handsome profits. It is reported that the Wing-On Company closed its account for 1923 with a net profit of $1,015,735 (Hongkong currency) and the Sincere company with approximately a profit of $900,000, (Shai. currency). The Wing-On Company did a gross business of $9,208,699 last year. From the above statistics, the new store should have prospects of a bright future. These factors have induced Mr. Lu Shi-chi to resign the managership of the Sincere company and undertake the organization of the Sun Sun Company."

The new enterprise is a limited company, is incorporated under the Act of Limited Companies and registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking. Its capital is $3,000,000, divided into 150,000 shares of $20 denominations each. Each promoter is required to subscribe personally for 250 shares and is responsible for the sale of 750 shares additional, amounting to $15,000. Each of the



Shanghai's new $3,000,000 seven story department store, hotel and amusement center which will be completed before the end of 1925. The structure will occupy 8 mow of land, the entire block bounded by Nanking, Kwangse, Tientsin and Kweichow Roads. On the seventh floor will be a theatre, a large dance hall and a concert hall capable of accommodating 1,000 people.

seventy organizers are required to accept 150 shares and are under obligation in addition to solicit subscriptions to the full amount of $7,000. Then only are they permitted to enjoy the profits accuring from the new company in future. There is a Board of Directors composed of 15 persons elected by the share-holders. In order to be a director, a share-holder must possess at least 150 shares.

Like other department stores, the Sun Sun company is to be a universal provider. It undertakes to supply its patrons with all necessaries of life and to deal in the native products of the various provinces of China. In addition it will be an importing and exporting business and will provide a modern hotel service with various sorts of amusements in a great garden on the roof.

The new store will be located at Shanghai's new retail center and will face Nanking Road in front and Tientsin Road at the back, with the two sides flanked by Kwang-se and Kweichow Roads. The area occupied by the new building will be approximately 8 Chinese mows. The building was designed by C. H. Gonda—an Australian architect and the contractor is Lam Woo & Co., of Shanghai and Hongkong. The building will consist of seven stories and will be 180 feet high from the ground to the top of the pagoda from which the whole of Shanghai may be viewed. It is planned that the building will be divided into two main parts, the store and the hotel. The first five stories are to be devoted to merchandising purposes. The sixth story will be reserved for the offices, while the seventh will be used for a theatre. In addition to being equipped with all facilities of modern hotels in America the Sun Sun Hotel will reserve two large sections as a dancing hall and concert room capable of holding a thousand persons. The new store will have several original features. First, it will be the greatest store in China so far as capital is concerned. Secondly, it will be attractively designed, retaining the good features of the Wing-On and Sincere stores and will avoid all defects not originally considered when the other stores were built. Thirdly, it will be the safest building in Shanghai, since the architect has adopted the most up-to-date fire prevention systems.

At present, the business of the Sun Sun Company is located in temporary offices on Kiukiang Road for the carrying on of the organization. The construction of the new building is proceeding by day and night shifts and it is expected that it will open for Christmas 1925.

China and the Far East at Williamstown

BY C. F. REMER.

I.

THIS is intended to be the first of a series of letters to the *Review* dealing with the fourth session of the Institute of Politics which is to be held in Williamstown, Massachusetts, during the month of August. It will be seen from the program reprinted below that the coming session is of unusual interest to those who are concerned with the foreign relations of China. It is certain, however, that other matters of more general interest will be dealt with and I do not intend to confine myself to comment upon China's affairs alone.

The Institute of Politics is the name given to an annual series of meetings at Williams College in an unusually beautiful village in the Berkshire Hills. "The purpose of the Institute", we are told in a recent announcement, "is to promote among adults the serious study of foreign affairs with a view to creating a more sympathetic understanding of the problems and policies of other nations." We must look beyond this general statement, however, to discover why the Williamstown Institute of Politics has achieved and maintained a reputation of an enviable sort.

Institute Planned in 1913

It has been supposed by many that the Institute is the result of the World War. It is true that its first session in 1921 followed close upon the conclusion of peace and that its discussions have been in considerable measure concerned with the treaties of peace, the consequences of the war, and the problems of reparations. The war has dominated international relations in the West since 1914. As a matter of fact, however, the Institute of Politics was proposed by President Garfield of Williams College, as early as the summer of 1913 and the outbreak of the war delayed for some years the carrying out of the plans. In the meantime Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of New York City undertook to provide the necessary funds for three sessions of the Institute and the first meeting was opened in Williamstown during the summer of 1921.

The work of the Institute is accomplished by meetings of three sorts. There are, in the first place, certain public lectures. In addition, there are conferences which are not open to the public. These are called round-table conferences and open conferences. Each round-table conference brings together some twenty or thirty members of the Institute for the general discussion of certain problems. The open conferences consist of lectures and discussions open to members of the Institute and not to the public.

"Membership in the Institute," to quote from the announcement once more, "is open to men and women connected with the faculties of colleges and universities, especially in the departments of History, Government, and Economics; to writers on foreign politics; to persons engaged in the direction of foreign commerce or banking; to diplomatic or consular officials; to officers of the army and navy, and specialists in the employ of the government, to editors, editorial writers, and foreign correspondents of the press; and to those who receive invitations on account of their training and experience in the field of international law and politics."

World Figures Meet

The sort of men and women who have met at the Institute from year to year is one of the reasons for the reputation to which I have referred above. I first heard in detail of the Institute and its meetings during a conversation with a group of officials in the Department of State at Washington. A number of these men had been at the sessions. They spoke of meeting and disagreeing with officers of the army and navy at its sessions. Mr. Baruch and Mr. Thomas W. Lamont were among the business men at its first session. Writers on foreign affairs and college teachers attend in considerable numbers. The Institute seems to bring together men from widely different walks of life and different opinions. One of the men who has attended several sessions in the past says that he likes the place because people do not meet to agree with each other.

A further, and perhaps the chief, reason for the success of the Institute is the men who have been brought together as lecturers and leaders of its conferences. The English-speaking world has but one Bryce—he was down on the program for the first session as the Right Honorable Viscount James Bryce—and he delivered a series of lectures in 1921 on the "International Relations of the Old World States including a Discussion of the Causes of Wars and the Means of Averting Them." His presence was enough to make the first session noteworthy. Among others who were in Williamstown for this session were: Baron Sergius A. Korff, sometime assistant governor-general of Finland, and Senator Tomasso Tittoni, former premier of Italy. In 1922 there were among the speakers Dr. Joseph Redlich, an Austrian jurist and former Minister of Finance in Austria and the Honorable Philip H. Kerr, for four years advisor to Lloyd George. In 1923 there were present: Canton Ernest Dimnet of Paris, French author and publicist, Count Harry Kessler of Berlin, former German minister to Poland, and Estanislao Zaballos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Argentina. In addition to such visitors to the United States as these men there have always been a number of distinguished Americans and a group of American college professors of recognized reputation in the various fields of foreign affairs. When it is remembered that these men are not addressing undergraduates but are engaged in discussions with well-informed and mature men it will be appreciated that Williamstown offers an interesting opportunity to learn more than finds its way into the books and periodicals. I expect, therefore, to be able to write about interesting meetings.

Topics of Discussion

At the first session of the Institute of Politics there seems to have been no discussion of the Far East or of Chinese relations. The emphasis seems to have been, first, upon Europe and European relations, next upon the relations between the countries of North and South America. This order is, I believe, not accidental. It represents about the order in which the well-inforced American in the eastern part of the United States sees the important aspects of his country's foreign affairs.

In 1922, at the second session there was a decided interest Far East. Among the lecturers during this session was Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa of Tokio, a student of Japan's foreign relations. There was a round-table conference on China led by Stanley K. Hornbeck and one on Japan's policies in China and Siberia led by David P. Barrows. Neither of these men needs introduction to the readers of the *Review*.

In 1923 Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University conducted a conference on the Problems of the Pacific and Professor William MacDougal of Harvard University one on Race as a Factor in Politics.

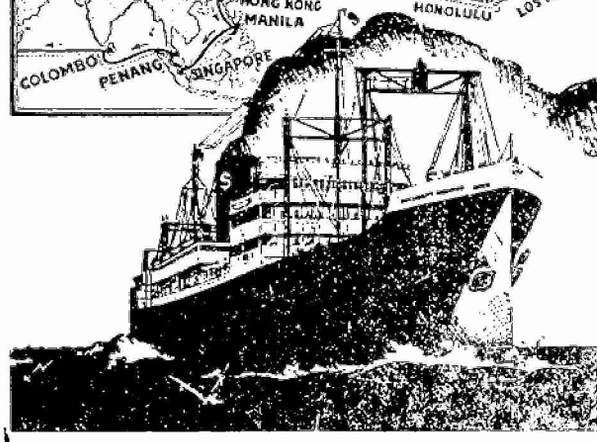
The coming session of the Institute includes a conference on Problems of Foreign Relationship with China which is to be in the hands of John Van Antwerp MacMurray of the Department of State. Mr. MacMurray has lived in China and is the editor of the most complete collection of treaties with and concerning China which is at present available. A complete program of the session for 1924, so far as it is now known, is given at the end of this article.

Far East Problems

The importance of the discussion of China and of the Far East at any gathering of Americans or Europeans seems to me to lie not alone in the great population and the extent of the area involved, though these facts give the Far East a considerable importance. One half of the world cannot be indifferent to the policies and purposes of the other half. The great importance of the Far East lies in the fact that in American and European relations with India and with China there lies the necessity of working out such relations between developed countries as will make for peace during the remaining years of the century. The problem is complicated by the fact that Japan, a Far Eastern country, seems at times to be among the developed and at times among the undeveloped countries. The world is greatly in need of the formulation of such a policy in the relations between the developed and undeveloped countries, between England and India, for example, or between the United States and China, as will give the undeveloped countries an opportunity to develop with freedom and with dignity and at the same time offer to the developed countries the order and security without which their cooperation can hardly be secured. It is fulile and patronizing to talk of the white man's burden. That represents the point of view of many but not of those who are in close touch with the peoples of the Far East.

President Wilson undertook to name this greatly-to-be-desired policy by the word self-determination. The League Covenant attempts to secure to the weakest peoples some guaranty for the future by the system of mandates. These seem to me to be evidence of the fact that we are in search of such policies and such a terminology as both developed and undeveloped countries may accept.

Lionel Curtis is reported to have said at the Institute of Politics in 1922: "The relations of the people of Europe and America to those of Asia and Africa are the ultimate



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problem of politics. The real question is how to bring those relations within the realm of law properly so called." This puts the problem that I am trying to state into other words. It will be interesting to find out whether at Williamstown men will be found who have an answer to the problem that Lionel Curtis saw and expressed.

It is my hope that I have succeeded in telling something about the sort of thing the Institute of Politics is and something about the attention that has been given to the Far East and to China in the earlier sessions of the Institute.

The program for this year is as:

Round-table Conferences

Population and Related Problems
Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University
Political Factors in Europe Today
Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Smith College
The Conflict of Laws and International Trade
Arthur K. Kuhn, New York City
Problems of Foreign Relationships with China
J. V. A. MacMurray, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Inter-American Relations
Leo S. Rowe, Director General, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
The League of Nations
Sir J. Arthur Salter, Geneva
Problems of Political Theory
Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Oxford University, England
The Financial Rehabilitation of Europe
Allyn A. Young, Harvard University

Open Conferences

Russia and Its Problems
Boris A. Bakhmeteff, New York City
Public and Private Finance in the Policies of Nations
William S. Culbertson, Vice-Chairman, Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.

Cambridge, Mass. August 1, 1924.

Courses in Journalism at Peking University

Roswell S. Britton, a graduate of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, N. Y., arrived in Shanghai last week for a few days visit before proceeding to Peking where he will undertake the work of organizaing a department devoted to instruction in Journalism at the Peking University. Mr. Britton, who is a brother of T. C. Britton, acting manager of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation of Shanghai, was graduated from Columbia University in 1923 and was the winner of the Pulitzer Scholarship entitling him to a year's travel and study in Europe. He has had practical experience on the *New York Times* and the *London Daily Express* as well as on smaller papers in his native state. Vernon Nash, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, is expected later to join Mr. Britton in the work at Peking. The Peking University is now engaged in a "drive" in the United States for a fund of G.$500,000 for the purpose of financing the new department devoted to journalistic instruction.

Americans Visit China as Early as Year 1789

The first native born Americans to reach China were Lieutenant John Gore, of Virginia, and Corporal John Ledyard, of Connecticut. These early voyagers were members of the crew of Captain Cook's ship, the *Resolution*, which sailed from England, July 12, 1776, for the North Pacific. On this, Captain Cook's last expedition, the *Resolution* reached as far north as Bering Strait. After several years along the coast of Kamchatka the ship returned to England in 1789 by way of China and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant Gore remained in England, but Corporal Ledyard returned to the United States the next year, when he made many attempts to organize a trading expedition to China. In this he was unsuccessful but Robert Morris, the banker of the Revolution, was so impressed by Corporal Ledyard that he had a ship outfitted for a similar voyage. This ship, the *Empress of Canada*, was the first to carry the flag of the American Republic to China. She sailed from New York on February 22, 1784, arriving at Canton on August 30, of the same year. The route was by way of the Cape of Good Hope. She returned to New York on May 12, 1785, after a profitable voyage, the net proceeds of which are reported to have been G.$37,727.—From *China*, the monthly organ of the China Society of America.

The Increase of Revenue of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

IT has been generally reported that the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway has done a flourishing business ever since the line came under Chinese control. This is entirely true, the present year exceeding in prosperity the year 1923.

A comparision of the current year with 1923 is interesting in this connection.

Total Revenue

Month	Year 1924	Year 1923	Increase
Jan.	$852,850.00	$657,260.81	$195,589.19
Feb.	691,156.00	479,864.84	211,291.16
Mar.	947,556.00	822,103.65	125,452.36
Apr.	950,039.00	825,493.90	124,545.10
May	953,814.00	901,911.27	51,902.73
June	733,248.00	724,189.89	9,058.11
	$ 5,128,663.00	$ 4,410,824.36	$ 717,838.64

It will be observed there is an increase during the first half year of 1924 over every corresponding month of 1923. The Railway at the end of June, has already made $717,838.64 more than in the same period of 1923. It is not unlikely that the Railway will reach the gross revenue figure of $10,490,600 for the year, as has been estimated.

All of the causes and factors that have entered into this increase in revenue cannot be discussed here, but one of the cardinal reasons is the period of comparative prosperity enjoyed by the province of Shantung. For the past five years Shantung has been producing commodities for export in large quantities. Not since 1919 has there been any prolonged drought, and famine and flood have not made their presence known in years.

Another fundamental reason for the increase of the Railway Revenue is that the increase in ton-kilometrage and the decrease in train-kilometrage, thanks to the untiring effort on the part of the operating staff and the tactful management of the department chiefs, have been effected, in spite of the many unfavorable and difficult conditions which beset their way when the Railway was first handed over to the Chinese.

Statistics of the past eight years show a growth of freight traffic, from which a major portion of the revenue has been realized, averaging 12.2% annually. In order to cope with the daily increase of freight traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of freight cars. The covered cars used for transporting general commodities and the open ones for coal will be increased in the near future. One pair of through goods trains between Tsingtao and Tsinan will be added to the train service sometime in October 1924, while a Train Despatching Telephone for the exclusive use of trains in movement and car distribution will also be installed in the near future. The increase this year will measure up to the average established previously, from all indications.

1924 Will Show Average Increase

Two outsanding reasons for this prediction are: (1) The prospect of continued increase in coal production. Heavier coal traffic is expected from the Lu Ta Mining Company because the company has already adopted an elaborate scheme on a more extensive scale for its annual coal production. In addition the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway will be used to transport 30,000 tons of coal per month as soon as the Hsi-Kung Railway begins to operate.

(2) Prospect of increase in transportation of general commodities. The magnitude of the production and the shipping of general commodities for military and political reasons were not shown during the former Administration. Native producers and manufacturers, now being aware of the fact that the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway is a Chinese railway, are shipping in increased quantities, at the same time having increased production, where the local tax does not interfere.

The passenger revenue which forms about 30 per cent of the total revenue has increased to a conspicuous extent, particularly local and suburban traffic. The recent development of Tsangkou (17.38 kilometers from Tsingtao) and Sufang (the nearest suburb and a fast growing industrial town) has made it necessary to add three more suburban trains in the past year.

Besides, through passenger traffic will be further increased by the establishment of a through express service between Peking and Tsingtao. This will be effected upon the completion of the through traffic arrangements between the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Kiao-tsi Railway.

The present Managing Director of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway is Mr. Shao Heng-Chun, former president of Chao-Tung University, Peking.

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Great American Insurance Co., New York.....	12,500,000.	45,333,495.	19 816,418.	25,517 077.
The Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	8,000,000.	67,159,350.	42,754,679.	24,404,671.
The Home Insurance Co., New York.....	18,000,000.	79,391,575.	43,760,249.	35 631,326.
National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.	2,000,000.	30,375,2 2.	19,525,218.	10 850,064.
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., N. H.....	2,000,000.	11,254,752.	5.856 562.	5,398,190.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New York	3,000,000.	16,820,179.	10,058,951.	6 761,228.
The Phoenix Insurance Co of Connecticut	3,000,000.	26,007,613.	11,354 254.	14,653,359.
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Mass...	2,500,000.	2 ,134,376.	13,841,278.	8,293 98.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Minn.....	2,000,000.	20,517,281.	10,4 8,050.	10 079 231.
Westchester Fire Insurance Co., New York	1,000,000.	11,149,598.	7,693,155.	3,456,443.
Totals.....	$75,750,000.	$480,062,101.	$266,820,605.	$213,241,443.

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二二,六九 〇四〇	四九,七 〇,一八九	一〇,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	Continental	五洲 司	
一八,七〇二,六一二	三六,八二〇,十八五	五,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	Fidelity-Phenix	德鳳公司	
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一一,七三〇,〇六八	一七,三三七,八九五	一 〇〇〇,〇〇〇	Firemen's	鑾群公司	
七,三一五,八三八	一一,二六 ,三〇一	一,〇〇 ,〇〇〇	Glens Falls	吉福公司	
一九,八一六,四一八	四五 三三三 四九五	一二,五〇〇,〇〇〇	Gt. American	大美公司	
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一九,五 五,二一八	三〇,三七五,二八二	二,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	National	國家 司	
五,八五六,五六二	一一,二九四,七 二	二,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	New Hampshire	久享公司	
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一三,八四一,二七八	二二,一三四 三七六	二,五〇〇,〇〇〇	St. Paul	聖保羅公司	
一〇,四三八,〇五〇	二〇,五一七,二八一	二,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	Springfield	春田公司	
七,六九三,一五五	一一,一四九,五九八	一,〇〇〇,〇〇〇	Westchester	炎安公司	
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The Decline of China's Tea Trade with America

BY S. L. PAN

The history of tea in its early years was intimately bound up with that of the foreign trade of China. Although the date of the discovery of tea is shrouded in shadow, it is known to have been mentioned in some Chinese classics, published 2,700 B.C. This herb has been known to Europeans since the 9th century,[1] but it was not until 1600 A.D. that the Dutch East India Company brought tea to Amsterdam as merchandise.[2] In 1668 the British East India Company began to import tea directly from China to England the first time the herb was considered as an article of trade.[3]

In all probability Chinese tea first reached America from England the latter country having begun to re-export in 1711.[4] Since 1711 the British East India Company practically monopolized the tea trade between China and the United States, and it is said that the company reaped a handsome profit therefrom.[5] Although it is impossible today for us to determine the exact quantity of tea imports into the American colonies in those days, yet it is fairly certain that this article took a quite significant share of the total colonial imports.

Early History of Tea Trade between the United States and China

It is quite interesting to study the early American tea trade in connection with the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States. Although tea is an article which may be claimed to be in all its associations eminently peaceful, growing as it does on the hill-sides of one of the most peaceful countries in the world, coming to America through the peace-promoting ways of commerce, until it reaches its ultimate peaceful destination—the family tea table—yet it has been the cause of several wars and political problems. It was destined—as in all social and political affairs, the greatest and the most important events are curiously linked up with the smallest and most insignificant—to be the final crisis leading to the American Revolutionary War. It was the three-penny tax on Chinese tea to which the greatest and most glorious nation of the present day owes its birth. It was Chinese tea that was chosen above all others to emphasize the principles that "all men are born free and equal" and that taxation without representation is tyranny." Who, in looking back over a long range of events in American history, can fail to have his attention attracted to what has been termed, with a characteristic touch of American humor, "The Boston Tea Party of 1773." A dreary November evening, a pier crowded with excited citizens, a few ships in the harbor bearing a hated cargo, hated not for itself, nor for the country from which it originally came, but for the principles involved, on the decks a mere handful of young men urged on by the fiery prescience of genius, constituting themselves an advance guard to lead the people in revolution.

After the recovery of peace the first direct commercial transaction between the United States and China was concerned with tea.[6] In 1784 the American ship *Empress of China* was sent to China and in the following year brought back a full cargo of the herb, reaping a handsome profit.[7] Two more vesseis were dispatched the following year, bringing back another 880,000 pounds of this herb.[8] During the period 1786-87 five other ships brought to the United States over 1,000,000 pounds.[9] Since 1790 annual detailed statistics of the tea between China and the United States form part of the data published by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics.

Since 1794 swift ships have been expressly built in the United States for the tea trade. They were the first of the class of vessels known as "clippers" in which speed was

1. Walsh, J. M.: Tea, Its History and Mystery, Philadelphia, 1892, P. 15.
2. Ibid. P. 17.
3. Ibid. P. 22.
4. Ibid P. 23.
5. Day, Samuel Phillips: Tea, Its Mystery and History, 1878, London, P. 59.
6. See Part I Ch. I P.
7. Ibid.
8. Walsh, I. M. Tea; Its History and Mystery, P 24.
9. Ibid.

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sought at the expense of carrying capacity and by which the average passage was reduced twenty or thirty days for the round trip.[10] During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, the annual American importation of tea averaged about 2,600,000 pounds each year, a small part of which, usually less than five per cent, was imported indirectly by way of England. Very little was re-exported because the quantity imported was just enough for consumption.[11]

Growth of Tea Trade

As the American merchant marine became more developed and especially active in Chinese waters, tea trade accordingly increased in volume. From 1800 to 1810, the annual import was about 5,400,000 pounds, being more than double the figure of the preceding decade. The exportation of teas from China in American ships, however, was not to supply the home market alone. There were large shipments of tea to other countries both directly from China and by re-exportation from the United States. During the European wars the proportion of re-export was large, usually a third of the years' imports. After 1912 the proportion declined to a fourth or even a tenth, largely because such teas as were taken to foreign countries in American ships could more easily be brought directly from China.[12] As the same time the indirect importation by way of Europe also decreased to about one or two per cent of the total imports.

The American war with England in 1812 caused great fluctuations in the Chinese tea trade with America. While the normal importation after 1910 increased to more than seven million pounds annually, the figures for the few years following 1812 contracted to less than one million. But after the close of the war the recovery was rapid and in a few years tea had almost become the sole important article imported from China. In value the proportion of tea to the total American imports from China during the early years was shown quinquenially in the following table. It can be readily seen that in the years following 1814 the relative proportion of tea to other Chinese imports constantly increased until in 1840 it amounted to 82% of the total. After this year the rate grew slowly and in another score of years, it become 65.5%.

Year	*Per Cent*	*Year*	*Per Cent*
1821	42.5	1845	79.0
1825	49.5	1850	71.5
1830	62.5	1855	70.0
1835	75.5	1860	65.5
1840	82.0		

During this early period the absolute increase in the quantity of tea import was fairly steady, from five million pounds in 1821, to nine millions in 1830, twenty millions in 1840, thirty millions in 1850, and twenty-six millions in 1860; but the per capita consumption in this country did not show any regular increase.

After the beginning of the 19th century the American tea traders entered into very keen competition with the British East India Company. Not only was the monopoly in tea trade which the company had enjoyed throughout the eighteenth century ruined, but the very existence of the company was threatened, because the English Parliament felt dissatisfaction over the company's defeat. This led R. M. Martin, then a member of the English Parliament, to write an elaborate report to the legislature for the purpose defending the company.[13] This, however, had little effect, and the charter of the East India Company was not renewed at its expiration in 184?.

The success of American tea traders in their competition with the British concern is said to be that in striking contrast with the British policy in applying a heavy duty to tea trade and thus checking trade extension, the United States exempted tea almost entirely from duty. This had been the case since 1832.*[14]

Beginning of Japanese Competition

Up to 1856 Chinese tea was the only tea used in the United States as well in all other countries. But since that year China's tea monopoly was gradually shattered, her supremacy challenged and then utterly ruined. It is sad therefore, for the writer to review the history of China's defeat in the American tea market first at the hands of Japan, then at those of India and recently, to a lesser extent, of Java. Yet the whole history of China's tea trade with America after 1856 is nothing more than a chapter of defeats in this competition.

10. Ibid P. 26
11. See Table I.
12. Pitkins: Statistical View of the Commerce of the U. S. ed. 1836, PP. 246-247.
13. Martin, R. Mortgomery; The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England, and of the Continent of Europe and America. London, 1832.
14. Note: Nye, Gideon: Tea and Tea Trade, Canton, 1850, Part II

In 1856 a small quantity of Japanese teas—"consisting of about 50 half chests"—was first received in the United States.[15] Being found pure and free from coloring-matter, it soon became very popular with consumers, a large number of whom were prejudiced against Chinese green teas at the time, under the impression that they were more or less artificially colored. The demand steadily increased, one hundred half-chests being imported the following year and 1,100 chest in 1859.[16] About 1860 the Japanese changed their mode of curing, adopting that of the Chinese as applied to green teas, with the result that the color was altered from a dark to a light green, and a high malty flavor was imported.[17] Since that time Japanese teas have continued to grow in popular favor, not because Japanese teas were in any sense of the word better than the Chinese teas; but simply because they are prepared in such a way as to suit the American fancy and command a market in America only. They had little market in England and other European countries, where the consumers in those days still favored Chinese teas.[18]

Insignificant as the beginning of the Japanese tea trade might seem to be, yet the root of the victory of Japanese teas over the Chinese teas lies in the very fact that the Japanese whether for good or for ill can make their product suit the American fancy. "In the selling market the buyer holds the key," with his choice the seller must comply. Always sticking to her good old rule, China did not seem to care about this. Her tea trade failed in this, in the same way that her silk trade failed.

Before 1865 no regular separate statistics for the imports of Japanese teas into the United States can now be obtained. Since then, however, completed statistics may be compiled from the data supplied by the United States Bureau of Statistics. From the attached table we notice that down to the end of the 19th century China and Japan combined held the monopoly of the American tea market. Though the direct imports from these two countries were usually only 25% of the total American tea imports, some Chinese teas continued to be shipped here indirectly by way of England. The India and Ceylon teas took an insignificant part, usually less than 1 per cent. The following table shows the decline of the Chinese tea trade on the one hand, and the expansion of Japanese tea trade on the other during the last three decades of the 19th century.

Distribution of American Tea Trade to China and Japan

Years	Total annual imports in 1,000 lbs.		*China* 1,000 lbs	*%*	*Japan* 1,000 lbs	*%*
1865-69	34,789	100	26,674	77%	6,674	19%
1870-74	56,642	100	37,997	67%	14,120	25%
1875-79	62,330	100	29,810	48	25,433	41
1880-84	74,784	100	38,927	52	34,076	46
1885-89	81,606	100	41,078	50	35,692	43
1890-94	88,000	100	45,155	51	38,335	44

The above data are from the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Washington.

From 1865 to 1894, a period of three decades, the imports of tea into the United States had been more than trebled in consequence of the expansion of the nation and by increase of population, both the Chinese and the Japanese imports having increased in absolute amounts. Yet the Japanese share became larger and larger, while China's suffered an irrecoverable decline. In the first five years, 1765-69, Japan had a share of less than one-fifth of the total, while China's share was greater than three-fourths. In a decade the former increased to more than one-third and the latter diminished to less than one half, of the total. Since 1880 Chinese teas have been able to hold their own even though they have felt keenly the severe competition of Japan. This, together with the diminishing importance of raw silk exports to the United States due to similar competition, explains why the total American imports from China did not make any appreciable increase during the second period of our trade history.

Decline of Chinese Tea Trade with America

The beginning of the decline of Chinese tea trade with America dates back thirty years. In 1895 the total American direct imports of tea from China attained their mark, fifty-five million pounds. Since then the drop has been consistent and heavy, and China has lost perhaps once for all her profitable trade with America. The disastrous drop in tea

15. Walsh, J. M. Op. Cit. P. 99
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid. P, 100.
18. Ibid.

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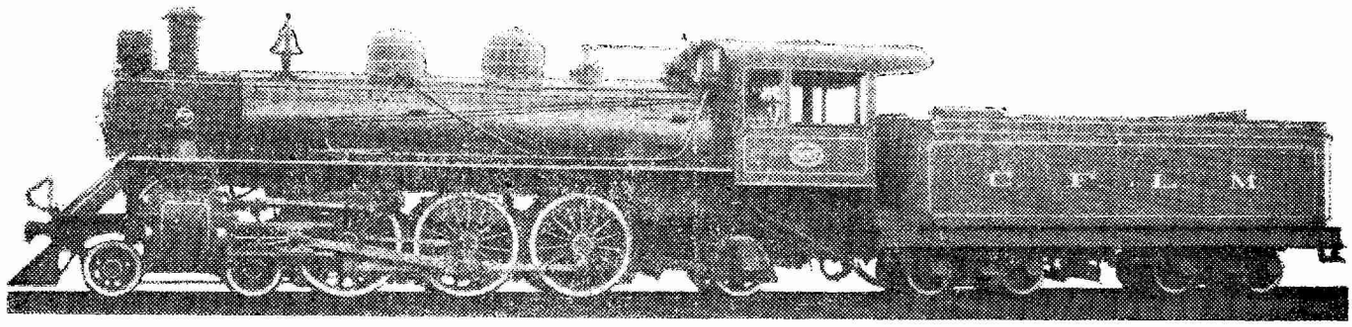

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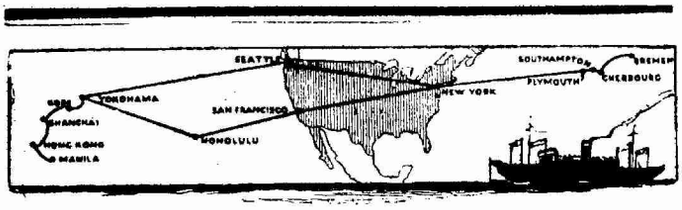

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imports can be graphically presented in the following average quinquenial figures. Forty-eight million pounds in 1895-99 to forty-seven millions in 1900-94 then to thirty-four millions in 1905-9, to twenty millions in 1910-14, and, even after the out-break of the European War when other imports from China were greatly stimulated and increased, tea imports dropped again to nineteen million pounds, in 1915-19 and to eleven millions in 1920. The percentages of these figures, computed on the total American tea imports in the corresponding periods as bases are, 54% (1895-99), 49%. 35%, 24%, 17.5% (1915-19), and 11.8%, respectively. To the causes which underlie this decisive defeat of China in the American tea market, the rest of the chapter will be chiefly devoted.

Causes of Decline

There are two main causes, which account for the ruinous and final decline of Chinese tea trade with America. The first, which we may term as the internal cause, is the inefficiency in the method of tea manufacture and the non-improvement of the quality of teas in China; and the second, which we may term as external, is the strong competition from nearly every country in the Far East—first, Japan, then India and Ceylon, Java, and finally even Formosa formerly a part of China's own territory. These two causes, though properly so distinguished, combined to produce a single result that the improvement in the plantation and in the manufacture of tea in other countries outstripped those of China and made the Americans as well as Europeans dissatisfied with Chinese teas with which they had formerly felt contented. Now let us consider the external competition.

Altho in the European tea market, Japanese competition has not been strongly felt by either the East Indies or China, in America it is mainly Japanese teas that have encroached upon China's market and nearly ruined it. The case has been somewhat altered since the War, because recently Japan's teas have been subjected to the keen competition of teas, from the British and Dutch East Indies. From 1895 to 1914 a period of two decades, China lost a share of 30% of total American tea imports (54%—24.1%) (See Table 11.) Japan got about one-third of China's loss (48.7%—39%—9.7%). To account for this victory of Japan, the writer has already called the reader's attention to the fact that Japan can make her product fit the American fancy. What America wants is a large quantity of tea of a uniform quality such as her large scale market methods demand. This is the

Distribution of American Tea Imports

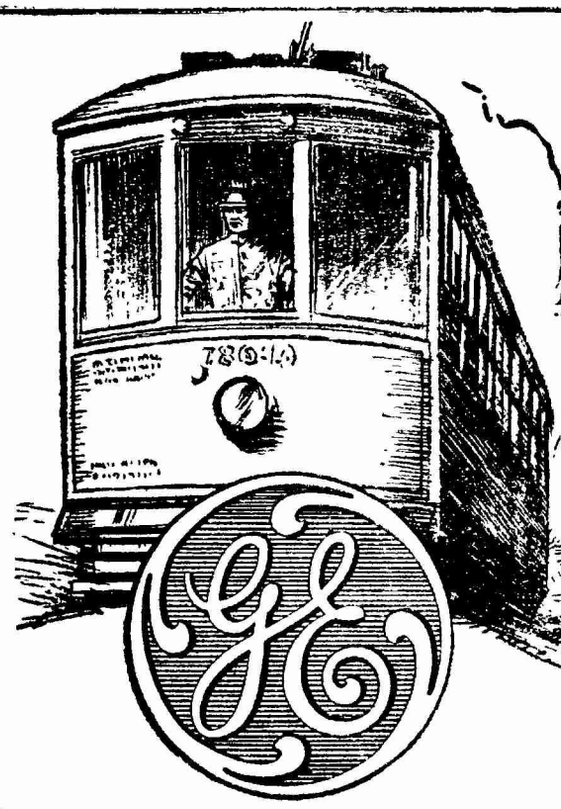
Year	China		Japan		England		East Indies British	
	1000 lbs	%	1009 lbs	%	1000 lbs	%	1000 lbs	%
1895-99	48,310	54.0	25,037	39.0	3,489	4.0	1,647	2.0
1900-04	46,560	49.6	36,222	38.5	4,380	4.6	4,953	5.3
1905-09	34,273	35.0	43,084	44.0	9,568	9.7	7,734	7.9
1910-14	22,934	24.1	46,245	48.7	11,595	12.2	10,319	10.9
1915-19	18,995	17.5	48,317	44.5	9,350	8.6	19,822	18.3
1920	10,625	11.8	29,750	32.9	13,900	15.4	24.686	27.4
1921	14,676	19.2	21,407	28.0	9,208	12.0	23,012	30.1
1922	14,649	15.0	36,388	37.4	14,534	15.0	20,031	20.6

Year	Dutch East Indies		Canada		Total	
1895-99	—	—	1,429	1.0	89,629	100
1900-04	1	—	1,735	2.0	94,342	100
1905-09	5	—	2,712	3.0	98,353	100
1910-14	162	0.1	2,788	2.9	95,126	100
1915-19	8,476	7.8	2,676	2.8	108,429	100
1920	6.698	7.4	1,645	1.8	90,247	100
1921	5.302	7.0	756	1.0	76,487	100
1922	7.166	7.4	647	0.7	97,097	100

The data for above tables were compiled from the *Commerce Navigation* of the United States.

very thing Japan has tried to supply. The following is a description of the Japanese attempt at the conquest of the American tea market as described by a Japanese tea trader.[19] "Machinery was early introduced in Japan into tea manufacturing, and in many prefectures, mechanical processes are rapidly replacing the old manual ones. As early as 1885 steaming and firing machines were adopted by a manufacturer in Saitama Prefecture.* As labor becomes more expensive, however, machinery becomes more popular and the output, more adoptable to the American market. The use of machinery agains helps Japan to compete successfully with China in the American tea market in that it materially reduces the

19. Japan's Tea Industry and Trade, *Trans-Pacific*, Tokio; Jan. 1920. P. 73.



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cost of production. A report from the Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association gives the present cost of production of hand made tea as being 1.00 to Yen 1.20 per (50 to 60 cents) kwamme as against only 35 to 85 sen (17.5 to 22.5 cents) for machine made tea.[20]

Becoming aware of the advantages of combination and cooperation the Japanese manufacturers have long turned their tea culture and manufacture from a household industry into one of large scale production. Since 1876 a number of companies have been established and are directing their operations towards the finishing of the leaves for export. Tea growers and small individual manufacturers adopted a system of cooperation and combination to lower the cost of production for the purpose of maintaining their foreign market and also in the hope of leading to the production of uniform finishing. Government municipalities and manufacturers' associations, are also actively engaged in the promotion of the industry, and in this connection a system of supervision and protection has been perfected. It is the duty of manufacturers' associations, under the guidance of the Japanese government, to prevent the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, to improve and unify the packing and drying of teas, and to make a compulsory inspection of the products of a number of manufacturers. Agents of these association are despatched to America and elsewhere for the purpose of promoting and guarding their oversea interests. Inspection houses are maintained in the important tea ports of Japan to prevent the export of inferior, adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by inspectors in America or elsewhere. Experimental plantations and laboratories are also established in tea producing centers. The propaganda work for Japanese green tea is also undertaken by these associations.

In view of these attempts which Japan has made to promote her tea sales in foreign markets, is there any wonder that Japan should get a fair share in the tea imports of this country? In fact, all Japan's efforts in promoting her exports of tea are directed toward the American market, because by far the greater part of Japanese tea exports goes to the United States. The following table shows the total tea exportation of Japan and the quantities imported by the United States and Canada.

Japanese tea exports in piculs (133 1/3 lbs.)

	3 years average 1911-13	3 years average 1914-16	1917	1918	1919
Total Exports of tea	316,824	340,540	501,701	485,708	162,417
Tea exports to the U.S.	255,618	279,437	424,256	316,557	138,887
" " " Canada	25,672	45,103	49,258	47,188	8,911
Total to N. America	281,290	324,540	473,514	363,745	147,798
% of the total	89%	95%	93%	94%	91%

The ultimate destination of Canadian imports, usually reshipped at the port of Vancouver, is the United States, so it is better to combine them to show their true significance. It is clearly indicated that more than nine-tenths of Japanese tea exports go to the United States as a result of Japan's efforts in promoting her markets here. Recently, Japanese tea imports into the United States have shown a tendency to decrease rapidly in quantity. This is largely because the area under tea culture has declined, owing to the increased interest taken in the mulberry plantations. Another cause is competition from the British and Dutch East Indies which will be dealt with in a subsequent article.

(*To Be Concluded in Next Week's Issue of the Review*)

20. Ibid.

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Men and Events

Earl Townsend, manager in China for the Admiral Oriental Line, returned from home leave on Sunday August 17, on the s. s. *President Grant.*

Dr. J. G. Schurman, United States Minister to Peking, and family sailed from Shanghai on August 16 aboard the *President Taft* to be away from China for four months on vacation.

Leonard G. Husar, attorney for the United States Court for China, who has been in America since last spring, is returning to Shanghai on the *President Cleveland* on September 8.

D. Y. Lin, chief of China's forestry bureau, heads a Chinese company which has recently purchased from Japanese interests the Tsingtao *Leader*, the only English newspaper of that port.

Li Sing Kui, director of the Bank of Canton, Ltd, Fung Ping Shan, director of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., and Kan Tong Po, chief manager of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., were recent visitors to New York.

Paul Anderson of the American Milk Products Corporation, Shanghai, returned from four months' home leave last week. Mr. Anderson proceeded to Hongkong, planning to return to Shanghai at an early date.

Dr. Gertrude Richardson Brigham of the Department of English and Art and Archeology of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has accepted appointment to the staff of Canton Christian College at Canton.

W. Nance, representing the White Motor Car Company, arrived in Shanghai last week accompanied by Mrs. Nance. Mr. Nance has been traveling in the interests of his company since January, including Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan in his itinerary. Mr. and Mrs. Nance departed on Monday, August 18, for India.

J. Huber, Far Eastern manager of the United States Testing Company, Inc., talked on Better Silk for China to the Shanghai Rotarians and their wives and friends at the weekly tiffin on Thursday, August 21, at the Astor House. Mr. Huber illustrated his talk with a complete laboratory in actual operation including the work of the filature in reeling silk.

W. W. Bartlett, for the past four years Principal of the Shanghai American School, resigned his position this week upon his return from a year spent in America in conducting a financial campaign for the School. The Board of Directors of the School accepted Mr. Bartlett's resignation and although no announcement has been made it is understood that Prof. C. L. Boynton will be elected Principal in Mr. Bartlett's place. Prof. Boynton has been acting Principal for the past year.

Frank Rhea, Registrar of American companies under the China Trade Act returned to Shanghai this week from Washington where he has been for the past year. While in Washington Mr. Rhea in association with the U. S. Department of Commerce made a serious attempt to induce Congress to amend the Act in order to make it of more service to American business in China. Amendments recommended by the Department of Commerce and approved by American Chambers of Commerce in China were approved by the Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees of the House of Representatives, but failed to receive a vote before the adjournment prior to the National Political Conventions in June. According to Mr. Rhea the amendment bill is well up on the Congressional calendar for the coming session and it is hoped to obtain early action after Congress assembles in the autumn.

Departiug Tsing Hua students and 150 private Chinese students going abroad this fall were guests at a reception by the Kiangsu Education Association and the World's Chinese Student's Federation last week. P. K. Chu, general secretary of the World's Chinese Students' Federation presided, and speeches were delivered by Yuan Shih-tao, former minister of education, J. B. Sawyer of the United States consulate, and Shih Huang on behalf of the students. The students were also guests at a reception at the McTyeire School on August 16, and at a reception and dance given jointly on the evening of August 20 at the Union Club by the American University Club and the American Returned Students' Club. The delay and inconvenience which Chinese students desiring to go to America this summer have suffered because of the difficulties involved in putting the new United States immigration law into operation, have been ended by permission from Washington for students to sail from China, meeting the special requirements of the new law upon their arrival in the United States.

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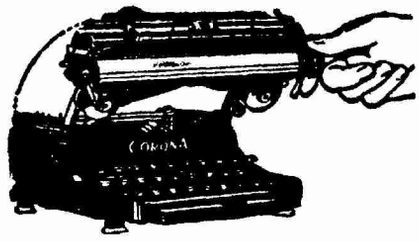

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News from North China

The flood situation in Tientsin is growing worse than ever before. Rivers are steadily rising. The Haiho is insufficient to convey all the water from the hinterlands and mountains into the sea. Along its course, the water in a number of places has overtopped the original bank and new and higher embankments have to be built to prevent the water from further spreading. Both the Chinese and foreign communities are in a confused state regarding effective plans of flood prevention. Both the Civil Governor and the Police authorities are doing their best to ward off a worse catastrophe than Tientsin experienced once before in 1917.

Peking is not so threatened with flood, but is also busy in devising means and raising funds for flood relief in various provinces. Besides the benevolent organizations such as the American Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Commission, the government has made a number of efforts in securing the consent of the legations to the imposition of the surtaxes on import and export duties. It has been reported that foreign powers have considered the Chinese request favorably at their last joint meeting. The surtaxes instituted by the Ministry of Communications on railways and telegraph, etc., will be put in force from September 1. Other devices of raising money are reported also in the making.

China may have another "Humiliation Day" on September 7 next, as a number of members of the Parliament, under the leadership of Hu Ao-kung, Lei Yin and Wang Wen-pao, have suggested to the public that it was on that date twenty-three years ago China signed the Tientsin Protocol concluding the Boxer Rebellion. These M. P's., agitating for the cancellation of the so-called "imperialistic and one-sided treaties between China and foreign Powers," have formed a "Society of Anti-Imperialist Movement" which has been gradually spreading over the country, and branded September 7 as a day that has done China more disaster than any other day in its history. This movement may be considered as a shift of the anti-Japanese feeling of Chinese leaders to an agitation against all foreign Powers that do not realize the growing sentiments in China.

A number of M. P's. that stood aloof during the last Presidential election in Peking and have been since staying in Shanghai, have returned to Peking. Much talk has been raised in Peking in connection with their return but it is the general belief that they do not have any other intention than to join the Parliament as it has been difficult for them to maintain themselves in Shanghai.

General Tang Tsai-li, Director of the Bureau for Railway Protection, has recently submitted a report to the government regarding the alarming bandit situation along the various railways in northern provinces. According to the report, the section between Hsin-cheng and Hsu-chang on the Peking-Hankow Railway and the section between Lincheng and Hsuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are seriously threatened by the remnants of the notorious bandit leaders Sun Mei-yao and Lao-yang-jen.

Mr. P. Petithuguenin, representive and manager of the Russo-Asiatic Banks in Asia, has resigned the post to become the manager of the Peking branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Mr. Sellier, former manager of the Peking Banque Industrielle de Chine has recently been transferred to the head office at Paris for service. It is reported that the shift of the two banking leaders in Peking has important bearing upon the pending settlement of the Gold Franc case.

Pending the arrival of Major Zanni, Argentine aviator, in China, the Chinese Aviation Bureau in Peking has drawn up a plan for the reception. The plan has been summitted to the President for his approval. In this connection, the Nan Yuan Aviation School has also been ordered to resume work at once in order to afford the students enough practice in case they are needed in giving demonstrations during the stay of foreign aviators in China.

A number of followers of M. Lenin in Peking recently held a meeting in the Central Park and discussed the matter of erecting a monument either in the Central Park or in the Zoological Garden to honor the dead communist leader. The project was adopted, but the place has not yet been decided upon. It is also planned that the Lenin statue should be executed in Moscow and sent to Peking.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister at Peking, left the Capital Monday morning for Shanghai en route to America for a vacation of a few months. He was given a royal send-off by the Chinese officials and members of the Diplomatic Body, including the representatives of the President of China, Members of the Cabinet, M. Vittorio Cerruti, the Italian Minister and new Dean of the Diplom ,ae Corps during Dr. Schurman's absence, Mr. Yoshizawathtic

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Japanese Minister, and a number of others. During Dr. Schurman's absence from Peking, Mr. Edward Bell, Councillor, is in charge of the affairs of the legation.

The deanship of the Diplomatic Corps has been vested in M. Vittorio Cerruti, the Italian Minister, since the departure of Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the American Minister. Dr. Boye, the German Minister in Peking, who is in fact senior to the Italian Minister, by about one year, was disqualified for the deanship because at a meeting of the Corps, it was decided that the decanate must be held by a representative of the Protocol Powers.

A number of professors representing the eight government schools in Peking paid a call on the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, last Monday morning, for the purpose of explaining to him the attitude taken by the Chinese towards the disposal of the Japanese Boxer Indemnity fund which is to be returned to China for "cultural purposes." They were received by an official of the Legation. It was suggested to him that a Chinese should be permitted to handle the funds in order to stop the rumors that the Japanese government, in doing this favor to China, is, in reality, starting propaganda work in China.

The wedding of Jack Geberman and Mrs. Gelfenstein took place August 12 at the American Consulate General in Tientsin. Mr. Geberman has been in China for the last three years and is now with the American *Far East News Agency*, Tientsin.

The Shantung Christian University at Tsinanfu has secured a charter from the Canadian govenment. It has been announced that the Governor General of Canada has affixed his seal to the Bill passed by the Dominion Parliament in this connection. The Shantung Christian University is a co-operative establishment of the British American, Canadian and Chinese interests in Shantung representing no less than twelve different mission boards. It has on its staff 24 Americans, 23 English and Scots, 4 Canadians and 24 Chinese.

Instructions have been received at the American Legation in Peking from Washington for the Consuls General in China to grant vises to passports to be issued for Chinese students intending to proceed to the United States for higher studies. The students, however, will be required to select from a list of colleges that have been approved by the Department of Labor and secure the consent of the school authorities before vises can be attached to their passports.

Dr. J. W. Colbert, physician formerly practicing in Tientsin, who left in March last, has sent word to his friends in Tientsin that he has abandoned his intention to come back, as he has recently bought a residence and sanitarium at St. Helena, California, and expects to settle down there.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, August 16, 1924.

News from West China

Szechwan is holding its breath, and incidentally holding in readiness a number of soldiers estimated all the way to 500,000 (for no one seems to know just how many men there are under arms), while events move forward at Canton. One wonders why a well-equipped, victorious army like the one in Szechwan does not go down and wipe up Sun Yat-sen? Why are they not attacking Kweichow at least to show that their sympathy is with Wu Pei-fu? That is not the Chinese way. They are waiting to see whether Wu Pei Fu, with the forces he has to command, is able to dislodge Dr. Sun, and his supporters, without their help. If they should leave this province to assist in such a move they would expect to find their own niche occupied by some one else when they wished to return to their native province.

The result at Canton, if Wu Pei Fu has actually begun to invade the South, will have a very definite effect on events in the West. If Wu Pei Fu fails, and thus shows that he is not strong enough to handle the great Reformer, his barometer will fall while that of Sun Yat Sen will rise in proportion. Then we may expect Hsiung Keh Wu *et al.* again from Kweichow. It is also more than likely that Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan, always watching his chance to make a brilliant move, may conclude that it is time for him to show more loyalty to the South. The Yunnan soldiers now operating in Kwangtung are not regulars; Tang Chi Yao does little more than acknowledge that they are Yunnan troops. But he may send his troops into Szechwan if he thinks he can take Suifu without difficulty and grow fat on Salt Funds for a few months. In this way he may agree to help the South and Hsiung Keh Wu's party. However, travellers just in from Yunnan report that there is as yet no activity in Yunnan.

If Wu Pei Fu takes Canton then the end will be speedy here in the West. With Canton added to his present gains the prestige of the Great Warlord will be so great that he may dictate what he wishes to Szechwan. Having already (nominally at least) secured control of Szechwan, not one of the present regime would dare to oppose him if he ptoves that he can oust Dr. Sun from Canton. By this we do not mean that Hsiung Keh Wu and Tang Chi Yao will submit without a struggle. We are thinking of this present group now operating in Szechwan, for they are the group to be considered. Four of them are at Chungking, and Yang Sen is still in Chengtu, In the hands of these five men the destiny of Szechwan now rests, and no one of them is more than 40 years of age. When the Revolution occurred thirteen years ago this group were all young men, the oldest had only just finished the course in some Military College. and most of them had not finished. Now they have risen through the successive stages till they are the military leaders, and so the political bosses, of this large and wealthy province. This may be more or less true in other provinces, but there is not to-day one man who was trained under the Monarchy in any position of importance in Szechwan. The other group that was driven out of office last February are no older, so even if they return Szechwan seems fated to be controlled by a group of young men.

The general at Suifu who has absolute control of the whole southwestern corner of Szechwan is scarcely thirty. During all the recent fighting he has remained neutral and has a reputation for wanting to maintain peace. This is, of course, to his advantage. He now has a full division scattered throughout the cities of the district he controls. One of these is Fushun in which the great salt wells (Tzeliutsing) are located. While he is not able to assimilate all the Funds from that great center he, at least, has the adjusting of the scale by which other generals get their share. But that is not all that he does. Suifu is the head of steam navigation. More than a dozen steamers have been busy all summer, since the water was high enough, bringing up cargo from Chungking and taking back the products of Szechwan and Tibet. What the actual trade is we cannot say. Recently the steamers have been carrying little except oil to fulfil their contracts with the Standard Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies. The province is being flooded with oil. But that is a small amount. The point is that every unit that passes through Suifu, up or down river, must pay a protection tax to the general here. His demand is 10 cents on a box of candles, 10 cents on a case of oil, 4 cents per catty on foreign steel, etc., etc. Recently he taxed opium so outrageously that none was brought to Suifu for shipment down river. When that was discovered the tax was speedily removed! This general openly declares that he is independent. He does not respect orders from Yang Tuli, nor from Director Liu Hsiang (the latter is a relative, and supposed to have his headquarters here, but his young uncle sees that he does not come here to affect the revenues of the district)! He is only one of the independents (called neutrals because it sounds better). As long as they can get fat they will remain where they are, but they are always a menace because they might at any time turn to help one side, or the other, if their own preserves were threatened.

Suifu is not the only independent state. Kiating is quite as bad, and, in fact, the whole province is divided up between units which do, more or less, as they please. Unless the present situation produces some sort of central control, either from Peking, or Chengtu, this province will gradually split up into a number of districts somewhat independent of each other. There is every indication that this would be agreeable to at least a certain number. This is not the present program of the "Big Five." They have all, willingly or otherwise, taken their orders, and ranks, from Wu Pei-fu via Peking. Since General Teng Shih Hou took his office of Civil Governors, they are now:

Liu Hsiang, Director for the Defence of the Szechwan-Yunnan Border.

Liu Tsen Hou, Director for the Defence of the Szechwan-Shensi Border.

Yuan Tzu Ming, Director for the Defence of the Szechwan-Kweichow Border.

Yang Sen, Military Governor (Tuli).

Teng Shih Hou, Civil Governor (Seng Chang).

What do these men intend doing? That is what every one is asking and it is the question no one can answer. They themselves are about as far off from giving a definite answer as any one else. As stated above they are all watching Canton. If Wu Pei-fu succeeds there these five will all bow in submission to him. About that we have little doubt. "The rope will begin to hang the butcher, the butcher begin to kill the cow, etc., etc," If there is anything to prophesy it is that success for Wu Pei-fu in Canton will cause the wheels to turn

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here as never before. Yuan Tzu Ming will begin to retake Kweichow, Liu Hsiang will make plans to bring Tang Chi Yao to time, Yang Sen will see that the Tibetan Frontier Affairs are settled, the independents will all fall into line and ask for orders from higher up.

But when interviewed recently not one of them had much of a program to suggest. Teng Shi Hou, as Civil Governor, in a very business-like manner, outlined the usual reforms: robber-suppression, road-building, decreasing the army, etc. All earnestly hope the province can be kept quiet for two or three years under the same set of governors. Liu Hsiang was also hopeful though he showed that he was not as sanguine as some. He did not believe, for instance in turning the soldiers into laborers. That is not what they came into the army for. And he is right. It sounds plausible, but if any one can make laborers out of this lazy rabble they will have performed a real miracle. Liu Hsiang showed that he is still conservative and cautious. In some ways he is the most promising man of the lot. If he and Yang Sen can remain together there may be some hope if Wu Pei-fu gains the ascendancy in other places. When asked what troops Liu Hsiang had in Chunkiang the reply was that all his men were in the Second Army. Liu Hsiang was at one time in command of the Second Army, but now it belongs to Yang Sen. So we take that to mean that they are still trying to work together

The other two, Liu Tsen Hou and Yuan Tzu Ming, both showed clearly that they are not satisfied. In the nature of the case Liu Tsen Hou gets very little out of the present reshuffling. He was permitted for a few months to retain the title of Tuchun, but now that is gone and Yang Sen becomes Tuli. The burden of his complaint was that there is not a fair division. Yuan Tzu Ming also complained of lack of justice. That is easy to do. No one would presume to say that he has been given the position and rewards he ought to have for his assistance to Szechwan. In fact it will be impossible to reward him adequately, and he will be able to complain no matter how much is done for him. So he is staying for the present in Chungking where there is plenty of rice for himself and his men.

As one leaves Chungking to return to Chengtu it is with the distinct impression that the present situation is only a passing phase. Unless this group is put under some higher authority which they are obliged to recognize they will some day be quarreling among themselves. Four men as large as these cannot exist long together in such a place as Chungking. Peking itself could not hold them all any great length of time. It is possible that Wu Pei Fu may make one of them Inspector. That would guarantee that the whole of Southwest China and Tibet is brought into line with the plans of Peking! Which one is able to do that? And which one would it be? Each of the three former Governors feels, of course, that he is the right one. Yang Sen has no inclination in that direction, and Teng Shih Hou is, as yet, untried. So, if we are to have an Inspector it points to one of the other three.

But what about Hsiung Keh Wu and the units loyal to him that are still scattered throughout Szechwan! Money talks, and Hsiung always has money to use. Which one of the "Big Five" is planning to support Hsiung when he is ready to return? When does he plan to return? Answers to that vary all the way from one month to six months Canton will doubtless have something to do with it, but no one doubts but that Hsiung will try to get back somehow. And if he comes? There will be surprises, and it is useless to prophesy. It is safe to say that, unless Wu Pei Fu does more than we can expect him to do in the next three months, the Southern Party will be back strong in Szechwan and that there will be a goodly number, in addition to his former supporters, who will be ready to receive Hsiung Keh Wu.

J. R. M.

Suifu, Szechuen, August 1, 1924.

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News from South China

Mr. Yeh Kung Chao, Secretary of Finance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his General Headquarters in Canton, and Mr. Cheng Hung-nien, Assistant Secretary, have been accused of accepting a bribe of $40,000 from the wholesale sugar merchants in Canton to have the war tax of 2 1/2 per cent on this article modified. The sugar merchants now are forced to pay $200,000 a year to Dr. Sun for engaging in this trade instead of being assessed 2 1/2 per cent on every deal. The Civil Governor of Kwangtung has been designated to undertake the investigation. It is believed that both Mr. Yeh and Mr. Cheng will be exonerated and have their face saved by accusing a sugar merchant of having pocketed the $40,000 and reported to his fellow traders as having given over to the secretaries concerned. Mr. Yeh is at present absent from Canton, but his name is still used in all documents connected with Dr. Sun's department of finance. Mr. Yeh who formerly was minister of Communications at Peking under the Party is one of the best known and respected officials in China.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's order of July 7 withdrawing further regular allowance to his mercenaries in Canton does not seem to have disheartened General Chiang Kwang Liang, commander of the 3rd Yunnanese Army in Kwangtung, who has been recruiting troops recently in Shanghai, according to vernacular press reports of early August. The 3rd Yunnanese Army is now trying to exact $90,000 from Kaukong, before removing the brigade now terrorizing the town. The Yunnanese have been making all sorts of trouble in this area and the people had to drive them out by force.

The confiscation of private lands in Canton City as public property in order to sell them to swell the war chest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is being revived by the Canton Municipality. At last Chinese New Year Dr. Sun assured the Cantonese that he would stop doing this in consideration of an offer of the people to contribute three per cent fees on their property value and have their deeds inspected and stamped as valid and free from further annoyance of the officials. The people have up to date paid about $800,000 on this basis. This money has now been spent, and the old procedure of extortion is being renewed.

The Canton Traders' Union, successor to the committee of citizens who had successfully opposed the recent attempt of the youuger Kuomintang members led by Mayor Sun Fo of Canton to "nationalize" the lands bordering the modern roads of this city, has been ordered dissolved by the authorities.

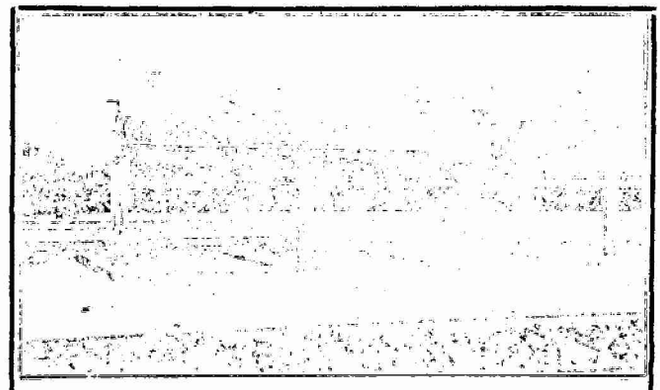
The Civil governor of Kwangtung, Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, who is also Chief of the Department of Labor of the Kuomintang Political Party, has issued an order against the reorganization of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps. It is the intention of Mr. Liao to obtain control of the volunteer movement in Kwangtung by exercising stronger supervision of it. The merchants and the citizens in general are much displeased over the proposed action of the local authorities, the incompetence and weakness of which have forced the people to act in self-defense.

The Hongkong government has appropriated $50,000 for flood relief purposes in Kwangtung. The Chinese in Hongkong, through the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, have up to date sent more than $80,000 in cash or supplies to Canton for aiding the flood sufferers in the 15 districts in the West River area.

The Shameen Chinese strike, declared July 16 as a protest against certain alleged unfair traffic and police regulations governing Chinese entering this foreign concession, had not been called off on August 9, and the situation has not changed any since the last report. It appears that the Western and the Eastern conception of duty is different, and this difference is really the obstacle to a settlement. The British and the French municipal officials in Shameen hold that the constables have betrayed their public trust by walking out at a time when they were badly needed and that these constables, or *Lu-kangs* in Chinese, will be no longer useful as public servants. The committee in charge of the strike is of the opinion that the *Lu-kangs* are like any private workman engaged by foreign firms and that he may be taken on or off like any other employee in the hong. Since all the strikers are to be returned to the service the *Lu-kangs* should be taken back by the Municipal Councils at the time of the settlement of the strike. As the Kuomintang government is indirectly backtng the strike, it will do every thing possible to see that it ends in a victory for the strikers.

H. W.

Canton, August 9, 1924.



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$20,000,000 Needed for Flood and Famine Relief

The International Famine Relief Committee estimates that $20,000,000 will be needed for the relief of the 10,000,000 to 15,000.000 Chinese affected by recent floods and threatend by famine this coming winter. The foreign powers have given consent for a surcharge on maritime customs duties for relief purposes, and the surcharge by the Chinese government on communications will go into effect on September 1. Estimates of the sum to be realized from these and other likely sources are still short some $5,000,000 of the necessary $20,000,000; and the Chinese hope for aid in that amount from abroad, which probably means the United States for the most part.

The past week has been unusually newsy, with the seizure by the Sun Yat-sen government of a large shipment of arms destined for the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps, the end of the strike of Chinese employes at Shameen, rumors of warfare in Chekiang province, and developments in Soviet affairs as regards China and Japan.

Hundreds of Millions of Flood Damage

There can never be an accurate accounting of the losses which the rains of July and ensuing floods have occasioned in China. In Kalgan alone, the damage is estimated at $30,000,000. Breaks in the Grand Canal have flooded 150 villages in Shantung. Reports from Hengchow, Hunan, place losses in that region at $50,000,000. Estimates of Fukien flood losses exceed $10,000,000. The report comes from Kwangtung province that, while the rise of water did not reach the same level as in 1915, the flood has caused far greater damage because the dikes this year were in worse state of repair. Probably the same is true of nearly every part of China stricken by flood, because money which in times of peace would be available for dike construction and repair has been absorbed in military enterprises and corruption for the past several years.

The China International Famine Reilef Committee has made the following reports summarizing the situation: "The number of those known to have perished as a result of the floods amounts to 13,115, including 3,000 in Kalgan.

"The Committee estimates that 15,000,000 people are affected in the flooded areas of Hunan, Chihli Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Shantung, Honan and Hupei, while $20,000,000 will be required for relief, and expects that the following sums will be available for relief purposes:

From the Customs surtax	$8,000,000
From a subscription campaign in China	$2,000,000
From transportation surtaxes	$2,000,000
From Mission sources	$1,000,000
From Chinese sources	$2,000,000
leaving a shortage of	$5,000,000

which it is hoped to raise abroad. It must he recognised that the recent floods have caused far more damage than the 1920-21 famine which was caused by drought in five provinces only. The hitherto incomplete reports received by the Committee indicate serious floods in Chihli, Hunan, Shantung, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung and it is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 people are or will shortly be destitute: so when the losses of property and crops are calculated the figures must run into hundreds of millions of dollars."

Canton Arms Seizure Precipitates Crisis

On August 8, the Norwegian steamer *Hav* dropped anchor off Canton with an arms shipment of 5,000 rifles with 1,200,000 rounds of ammunition, 4,500 Mausers with 2,000,000 rounds, and 600 revolvers with 1,140,000 rounds. The arms are of German manufacture and were shipped from Antwerp as machinery, according to the press, the manifest having been changed after sailing. On arrival at Canton, the shipment was passed by the Maritime Customs. The arms were ordered by the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps. On August 10, the Chief of the Canton Public Peace Bureau is reported to have threatened the captain of the *Hav*, stating that the vessel would be fired upon if Canton government orders were not obeyed. The following day the steamer was raided by a score of junks and the arms were removed under protest of the ship's captain. It seems that the raid was instigated by Sun Yat-sen. Leaders of the Volunteer Corps immediately fled from Canton, but members of the corps staged a demonstration and 1,500 strong proceeded to Sun's headquarters and demanded the arms. Sun Yat-sen is reported to have stated that the arms were merely stored for safe-keeping, not confiscated, till it was ascertained that the entire shipment was really for the Volunteer Corps. The merchants of the corps threatened to close their shops if the arms were not returned, probably knowing Sun's suspicions of the corps though it is the only purely Cantonese force in the southern capital and was organized to protect Canton against the mercenary troops of Sun who are quite beyond his control. The threat of the merchants aroused the laboring classes, who declared themselves for the Canton government and requested a portion of the arms shipment for a Labor Volunteer Corps. Without official authority, the Merchants' Corps went ahead with its organization program on August 13, amalgamating the corps of 120 Kwangtung towns under the leadership of Chan Lim-pak, Chinese agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Canton. Foreign consuls at Canton have been forced into the issue because of the nationality of the vessel and fact that it was officially passed by the customs. The case has been referred to the Peking diplomatic corps by the consular body, and foreign action in the matter will probably have considerable weight in the solution of the question.

Shameen Strike Settled for Third Time

It was reported in these columns last week that the Shameen strike was certain of settlement through an agreement reached on August 10. The following day, the press reported that the Chinese had misunderstood the terms and that the strike had been resumed. Again on August 12, complete settlement of the strike was reported prematurely. The latest report on August 19 states that the strike has been settled through an agreement by all parties, and that the police were to send in their resignations and the strikers return to work on the afternoon of the 19th. *Reuters* reports that the strike was chiefly anti-British and anti-French, and was stirred up in large part by Germans and Russians, who have had no holdings in Shameen since the war.

Chekiang War Scare

Again reports of war involving Chekiang province have gained attention in the press. All indications are that they are entirely unfounded, Peking claiming the rumors to have been started by financiers anxious to force down the price of certain bonds for speculative purposes. The credence with which such rumors are received, however, is significant of the delicate situation of affairs in the provinces around Shanghai. The Chinese press first reported that General Lu of Chekiang was aiding the anti-Northern forces of Fukien by having sent them some 2,0.0,000 rounds of ammunition, and that he contemplated an attack on Fukien, subsequently joining hands with Sun Yat-sen in a northern expedition. "Little Hsu", a prominent leader of the Anfu clique of which General Lu is an adherent, recently went to Mukden to confer with Marshal Chang Tso-lin with regard to his aiding General Lu. The consent of the Mukden warlord is said to have been sought chiefly as a preventive against the Chihli faction supporting General Chi of Nanking in any move against Lu; and so fraught with uncertainties are Chihli-Fengtien relations that the possibility of Chang's joining in any conflicts in Central China is quite sufficient to keep Wu Pei-fu from participating. However, the latter is said to be convening a military conference of importance at Loyang in the near future. The press reports the closing of eight banks in Peking because of depreciation of bonds caused by the Chekiang rumors. Probably, if the latter report is true, the war scare was entirely speculative propaganda.

Peking Submits Mixed Court Plan

The Chinese government sent a Note to the Diplomatic Body on August 9, in which, after commenting on the Diplomatic Body's Note of June 3, on the subject of the rendition of the Mixed Court, the government submitted a draft formula of six articles, the most important points of of which were as follow:

(1) The Court shall be called the Special Court of Shanghai, the judges to be appointed by mandate. Chinese law shall be applied to civil and criminal cases in which only Chinese or subjects of non-extraterritorial powers are concerned but in mixed cases in which citizens of extraterritorial Powers are concerned foreign assessors may be appoinetd. Where Chinese violate the Municipal regulations an assessor may sit with the judge.

(2) Sentences of 10 years and upwards must be approved by the Minister of Justice. Death sentences may be passed and if approved shall be carried out by the Special Court. Where preliminary investigations in mixed cases are necessary attorneys approved by the Court and foreign assessors may appear.

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(3) Jails and lock-ups of the Special Court shall be under Municipal police administration.

(4) Appeals in mixed cases may be lodged either with the Consul concerned or the Foreign Comissioner at Shanghai and a new judge and a new assessor must be appointed to hear the retrials.

Point (5) deals with the Court's financial affairs and provides for a chief clerk of foreign nationality being in charge of revenues and expenditure. The Senior Consul shall recommend the chief clerk, whom the government shall appoint.

Point (6) emphasises that the above are temporary and that when extraterritoriality is abolished they will lapse.

Several of the articles emphasise that subjects of non-extraterritorial Powers will be dealt with in the same manner as Chinese. Three points are in dispute over the question of the Shanghai Mixed Court: China insists that no assessor should sit in criminal cases involving only Chinese or in which the municipal police is the complainant; China insists that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs should sit as the Court of Appeal, and she claims complete jurisdiction over nationals without treaties or with treaties which do not enjoy extraterritoriality. Concessions are possible under the last two points, but both Peking and the Diplomatic Corps are firm regarding the first point.

Soviet Affairs in Far East

On August 18 the Peking diplomatic corps informed Soviet Ambassador Karakhan that the 1901 Protocol Powers approved of turning the old Russian legation in the Peking Legation Quarter over to the Soviet. Appended to the note was a memorandum from the United States government stating that its acquiescence in the matter "in no way consitutes or implies recognition on the part of the United States government of the regime known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." Ambassador Karakhan was highly indignant at the use of the word *regime* and refused to accept the United States covering note. No date has yet been set for the opening of the Sino-Soviet Conference, it being announced that there are many details to be settled between the two governments before the conference. China meanwhile is busy gathering data on losses caused by the fall of the rouble, the Chinese Eastern Railway question, and other matters to be discussed. Soviet-Japanese pourparlers have been resumed in Peking, but statements made by Japanese Minister Yoshizawa seem to indicate that the question of Saghalien is so complicated that an understanding is far removed and even impossible.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 12. President Coolidge announces United States cannot consider Allied war debts in connection with Allied Conference on German finance at London.——British battalion sent to Sudan to suppress outbreak.——Radical communist attempted revolution in Portugal fails.——Final session of Anglo-Soviet Conference held.

August 13. French and German finance ministers at London arrange for commercial treaty.——British Board of Trade reports increased imports and exports during July for Great Britain.

August 14. Major General John Hines will succeed General Pershing as chief of general staff of U.S. Army on September 12.——Fate of Germany depends on acceptance of French terms of Ruhr evacuation.——President Coolidge in accepting Republican nomination for second term says Japanese exclusion incident is closed.

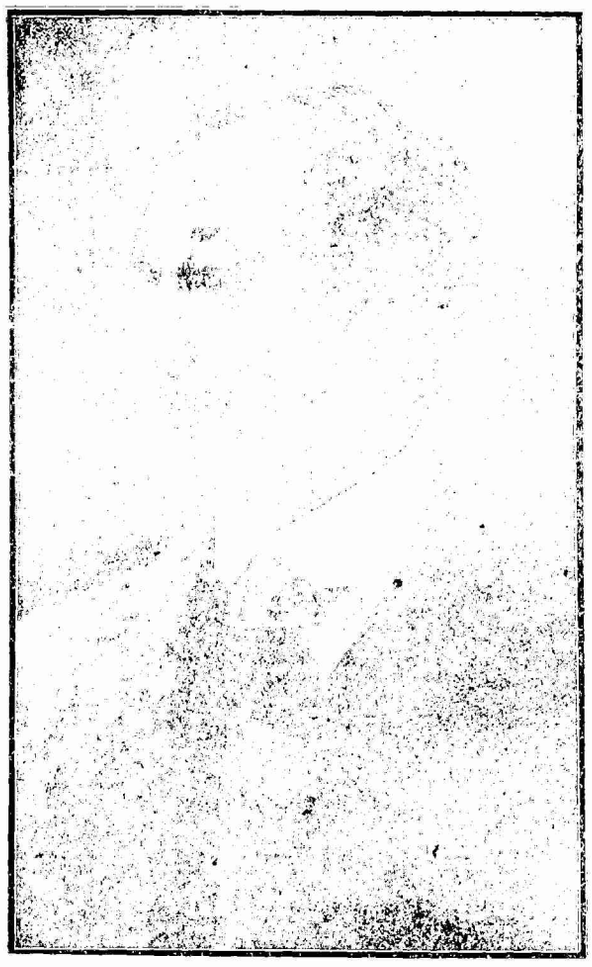
August 15. Egyptian government lodges protest with British government regarding action in Sudan. British official circles indignant over false and misleading statements.——De Valera, in first speech after release from jail, declares Ireland has recovered her soul.

August 16. Russian envoy at Anglo-Russ conference urges Britain to call disarmament parley.——Sharp rise of German securities on New York market——Police dogs find body of murdered Italian delegate, Signor Matteoti, 13 miles from Rome.

August 17. Mrs. Muriel Ferguson, opponent of Klu Klux Klan, is likely candidate for governorship of Texas.

August 18. President Coolidge regards success of Allied Conference in London as most important result since Armistice and the real beginning of peace.——Great Britain rebukes Egyptian government for sympathizing with Sudanese.

Who's Who in China



Mr. M. Y. San
馬玉山字玉山
(Ma Yu-san)

Mr. M. Y. San was born at Hsiang Shan Hsien Kuangtung province, in 1878. He became a merchant abroad while still a youth. In the Philippine Islands, Mr. San established a confectionery and biscuit factory, and made rapid success, in his business. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. San returned to Canton. He extended his confectionery business by establishing a central factory at Hongkong, registering with the Hongkong government, increasing the capital to three million dollars. Subsequently he put up a special factory to make sweetened gingers and also a glass factory at Hongkong.

Soon afterwards, Mr. San opened his head office in a building in Nanking Road, Shanghai. With this place as his headquarters and with branches all over China and the South Sea Islands, he carried on export business on an extensive scale. In 1921 he promoted the China National Sugar Refining Company for which a capital of ten million dollars was subscribed. The Chinese government granted tax exemption on the products of that company for a period of ten years. The factory is situated at Woosung, near Shanghai. In 1922 Mr. M. Y. San made a round-the-world trip to investigate sugar production in the different countries. He was also on a government mission to study the industrial conditions of the various nations. During his trip, he personally inspected all the leading factories of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Japan, Switzerland, Holland, and the South Sea Islands.

Mr. San is at present president of the M. Y. San Confectionery and Biscuit Manufacturing Company, as well as of the China National Sugar Refining Co.

Mr. Shu-yung Liu was born in Tai-shan district, Kwangtung province, in 1897. He entered the middle school of Tsing Hua College, Peking, in 1911 and was graduated in 1918, going to the United States on a Boxer scholarship in the summer of that year. He studied ceramic engineering at Ohio State University and was graduated from the New York State School of Ceramics and Clay Working in 1921 with the degree of B. S. in Ceramic Engineering. After graduation, Mr. Liu was employed by the Thatcher Furnace Company of New Jersey and later by the Baltimore Porcelain Enamel Manufacturing Company, as an enamel chemist. He returned to China in 1922 and was one of the promoters of the Chen Kwong Ceramics Company in Hongkong, a million dollar organization. Mr. Liu is at present an engineer of the company.

Mr. Shu-yung Liu
劉樹墉

Mr. Sun Tso-chang, general manager of the Mukden Cotton Mill Company which is at present practically the biggest industrial enterprise in the Manchurian provinces, was born at Liaoyang Hsien, Fengtien province in 1886. He was graduated from the Peking Imperial University before the Republic.

In March 1912, he was appointed Director of the Provincial Industrial School at Yinkow. After a few months the school was moved to Mukden and the name was changed to Fengtien Provincial Industrial College. Mr. Sun was then appointed its president. In 1916, he was appointed general director of the Fengtien Electric Light Company of Mukden. In 1920 he was transferred to be the general director of the Yuan Ling Forestry Company of Hailunkiang. In the following year, he was appointed concurrently the general director of Ho Kang Coal Mine Company of Hailunkiang. He was at the same time the general manager of the Government Navigation Company of Hailunkiang and Sunhuakiang.

In May, 1922, he received appointment as Councillor to the Military and Civil Governors of Kirin province; and in October of the same year, he was transferred to Mukden to be general manager of the Mukden Cotton Mill Company.

Mr. Sun Tso-chang

孫祖昌字肇舞

Mr. Liu Ch'u-hsiang was born at Teng-tsung Hsien, Yunnan province. He was graduated from Canton Christian College. After the First Revolution Mr. Liu returned to his home where he founded the Teng-tsung Middle School with himself as the principal.

In 1916 Mr. Liu was elected Member of the House of Representatives. In the House he was on the Budget Committee. After the dissolution of Parliament in 1917, he went to Canton and joined the Constitutional government headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In 1919 the Extraordinary Parliament in Canton resumed the Constitution drafting work. Mr. Chu took a part in this important task.

Mr. Liu Ch'u-hsiang

劉楚湘字夢澤

During the following years Mr. Chu stayed at Canton playing an important part in politics. In 1922 Mr. Liu returned to Peking where the First Parliament was again called to meet by President Li Yuan-hung. On the Constitution Drafting Committee, he suggested several drastic amendments to the original draft among which may be mentioned the suggestion of electing nine administrative directors in place of a president. When President Li was ousted in the summer of 1923, Mr. Liu showed deep sympathy for him and left Peking with many of his friends, going to Shanghai to declare defiance of the Peking government.

Mr. Liu, beside being a politician, is a poet. He has written volumes of poems which will soon be published.

Mr. C. L. Sun

孫敦濂字潔丞

(Sun Ch'i-lien)

Mr. C. L. Sun was born at Hangyang, Hupei province, in 1890. When he was ten years old he was sent to Boone College, Wuchang, for elementary education. He remained in that institution until 1905. From 1905 to 1909 Mr. Sun was at the St. John's University, Shanghai, where he received a middle school education.

In September 1909 Mr. Sun arrived in America to study with private support. Between 1909 and 1910 he prepared for college at Cook Academy. In 1910 Mr. Sun entered Syracuse University, New York, where he studied Law and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1914. While in the school, he was elected to the Legal Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, in October 1913.

Mr. Sun returned to China in August 1914. In 1916 he was an editor of the *Far Eastern News*, Peking. In 1917 he was translator in the President's Office, Peking. From 1918-1921 Mr. Sun was English Secretary to General Li Yuan-hung. During 1922-1923 he was English Secretary of the President's Office, Peking. He was awarded the Third Class Chiaho Decoration in 1922. Since 1923 Mr. Sun has been Private English Secretary to General Li Yuan-hung. While serving General Li Yuan-hung in the capacity of private secretary, Mr. Sun was entrusted with looking after the education of General Li's children. Mr. Sun has also been a lecturer on law subjects in Nankai College. His present address is No. 182 Parkes Road, British Concession, Tientsin.

Mr. William Yinson Lee

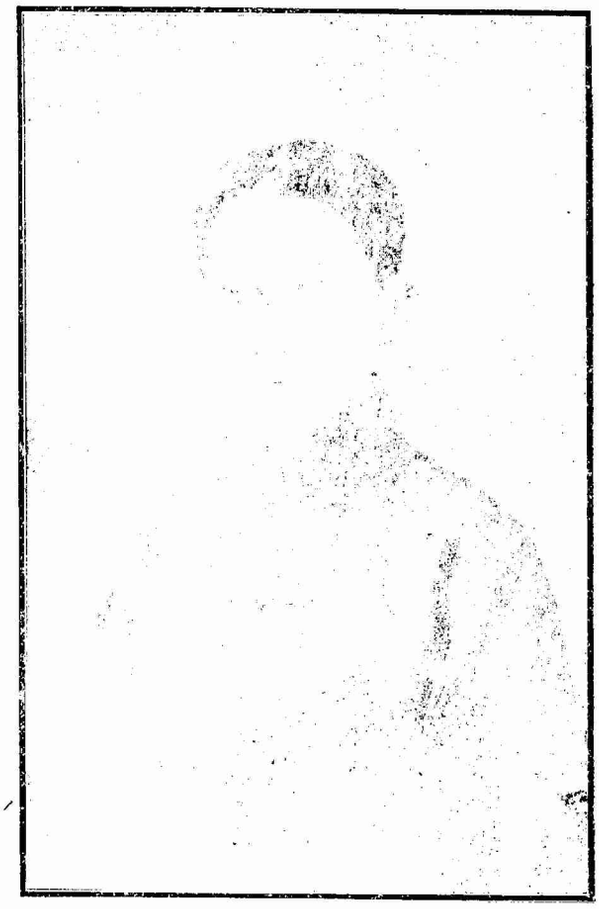
李元信

Mr. William Yinson Lee of Brewer Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale Druggists and Merchants, was born at Sydney, N. S. W. Australia, in 1884. He was the eldest son of the late W. R. G. Lee, well-known merchant of Sydney, Hongkong and Heungshan City (Canton), Kwangtung, and received his English and Chinese education under private tutors in Australia and Hongkong. He came to China in 1903 and joined Johnson, Stokes & Master a leading legal firm in Hongkong and became closely associated with the late Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, K. C. M. G. and the late Sir Hormusjee Mody, Kt.

In 1909, as representative of an influential group of Hongkong merchants, Mr. Yinson accompanied Admiral Li Tsun upon a visit and survey of Yulinkan, Hainan Island (the southernmost point in China, at that time proposed as a naval base), also visiting and surveying the Paracels, a group of islands lying between Hainan and the Philippines. He spent from 1910 to 1922 in commercial pursuits in Australia, Hongkong and Canton, located principally in Sydney, N. S. W., but paying frequent visits to China.

Mr. Yinson Lee is a vigorous writer and was a frequent contributor to the leading press of Australia in the defence of Chinese matters. During the war, he was instrumental in securing the sanction of the Commonwealth government. the State government of New South Wales and the Municipal Council of Sydney for the inclusion of the Chinese flag among those of the principal allied nations when officially displayed, which example was followed by the general public in the principal cities, the Chinese in Australia greatly appreciating the recognition. He is a life governor of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital the principal hospital in Sydney; and is one of the two Chinese members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, a prominent member of the Millions Club of New South Wales and the Masonic Club of Sydney, a Mason holding the highest degrees in the New South Wales, Scottish and American Constitution and a Shriner of Aleppo Temple, Boston, Mass. He holds the distinction of being the youngest Mason ever initiated in Australia, being only 18 years and 3 months old when he received his initiation by special dispensation of the M. W. Grandmaster for New South Wales, Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, State Governor.

Mr. Yinson Lee made a tour of the South Sea Islands, Australia, Europe and America in 1922-3 securing business connections and came to China to open the China Branch of Brewer & Co. Inc. of Worcester, Mass., of which he is Co-director, in January 1924. He is a charter member and president of the Y Men's Club of Shanghai, affiliated with the International Association of Y Men's Clubs, Toledo O. Mr. Yinson Lee possesses a unique collection of rare porcelain and ancient Chinese coins.



Mr. Vi-tsing Koo

顧維精

Dean Koo was born in Wusih, Kiangsu, in 1888. After obtaining his Chinese education under private tutorship in his native city, he entered Nanyang College, Shanghai, in 1907. On graduation from that College he succeeded in passing a competitive examination and was sent by the government to the United States to pursue higher education Upon his arrival in America, he studied electrical engineering in the University of Illinois. After receiving the degree of B. S. from that University, Mr. Koo went to the East to continue study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which he received the degree of Master of Science. He was also awarded the degree of M. S. by Harvard University. It was during his study at the Institute of Technology that he perfected a hydraulic microphone.

Dean Koo returned to China in 1916 and was immediately given a professorship at Conservancy College, Nanking, which position he retained until he was called to take up a similar position by his Alma Mater, Nanyang College (now Nanyang University) in 1917. In 1919 Mr. Koo was Chief Engineer of the Yu Foong Cotton Mill at Cheng Chow, Honan. He resigned from that position in 1922 and went to the Chiao Tung University at Peking to be the Director of Business and at the same time Head of the Radio Engineering Department.

In the summer of 1923, his service in his Alma Mater was again needed and he was then appointed Dean of the University, which position he is now holding. Besides the school work in his Alma Mater, Mr. Koo is also Chief Engineer of Yao Ming Lighting Plant in his native city, Wusih.

New Books and Publications

Education and Democracy

Education for Citizenship in a Democracy. Frederic P. Woellner; New York Scribners, 1923.

During the World War, educators in America became keenly conscious of the fact that the American school system, judged in the light of certain facts which became evident during the war, was in need of some very substantial revision both as to administration and as to curricula. Neither the immigrant nor the native born child was being adequately instructed in his obligations as a resident of a democratic America. In his book, *Education for Citizenship in a Democracy*, Dr. Woellner has attempted to state the problem concisely and clearly, and to survey the various theories, proposals and experiments that have been developed since the war in an effort to meet that problem. In Part One of the book, which deals with the "present status of citizenship education in the United States," he has included an illuminating and instructive chapter on the problem of democratizing the rising generation, in addition to two chapters on the general subject of adult education.

After searching about, not too successfully, one might say, for criteria which would be of service in evaluating citizenship education, the author proceeds to what is probably the most valuable portion of his book, a rather comprehensive survey of what has been and is being done to bring the American educational system into line with current social needs. Not the least of these needs he considers to be the instruction of both the native child and the foreign born adult in the spirit of American institutions as well as the best of the American traditions. In other words, a definite attempt is being made to relate American educational programs to the great purpose of molding and stimulating an enlightened national consciousness. The writer points out several times, however, that a satisfactory program of citizenship education must be not merely national in its scope. The student must be trained not alone in the essentials of American citizenship, but of world citizenship as well. Broad programs of history and geography are necessary. Dr. Woellner's criticism of existing programs is based on their haphazardness and on their often complete lack of any relation to one another. "The very range and number of the programs," he says, "indicates the lack of a comprehensive plan, organized on a large enough plane, to meet every legitimate purpose of citizenship education. The resulting overlapping of the various fields of endeavor leads to a confusion and waste that prevent the accomplishment of every such purposes as those on which the great majority of workers, are agreed." On the basis of the facts which he presents for consideration, his point seems to be well taken.

The author makes no attempt to foist his own opinions or pet theories on the reader. Throughout the entire book, his method is rather that of asking questions, suggesting various answers, and then allowing the reader to work out his own conclusions. The book is for that reason, perhaps, more stimulating and more provocative of independent thinking than the usual text on current educational problems in the United States. Incidentally, much of the theory which he explains as well as many of the experiments described, might be of service in organizing an educational system for democratic China.

Robt. T. Pollard.

St. John's University, July 10, 1924.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has again been unsettled, with violent fluctuations, causing considerable nervousness throughout the world cotton markets. At the close, Mid-Americans declined some 118 points for October and 115 points for spot, in consequence of which our market responded in sympathy; the movement was rendered more vigorous on the bear side, and values were carried 50 points below the last level, and with a weak undertone.

Crop news during the week has been rather favorable, but the drought in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces has been partially relieved and must now be considered a less serious matter. Taking the belt as a whole, however, we continue to feel that conditions so far are well up to the average.

As to the ultimate course of prices a conservation policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the future climatic developments and trend of the world markets as well as the attitude of professional operators.

The following is supposed to be an up-to-date estimate of the China cotton crop for 1924 given by the Chinese Mill Owners Association from various reports received by them from the entire cotton belt up to 31st July, 1924.

Acreage:—31,949,985 Mow. Increased 8.1% as compared with last year.

Yield Expected:—7,076,156 Piculs. Discreased 1% as compared with last year.

Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow, 11th August:—The writer took a forty li ride, and he found crops all well cultivated, and the fields that have been worked look green and luxuriant, in short, a very promising outlook.

Shanghai & Districts, 12th August:—The plant is healthy and fields are free of grass. Recent showers have not been general and we need heavy rains in order to improve the general conditions.

Chekiang Province, 10th August:—Weather hot and dry. Crop reports, however, are favorable. What is essentially wanted is rain.

Yangtsze Valley, 9th August:—Weather conditions in the Valley could hardly have been more favorable.

Hupeh Province, 7th August:—It is reported that about 20% of the Kaishang Cotton has been damaged by the floods in the districts of Wuchang-Shang and Hwongkan.

Hunan & Shensi Provinces, 8th August:—Weather fine. Crop reports so far are very favorable.

Shantung & Chiti Provinces:—Unchanged since last report.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been quite brisk. New business for export has been booked, some 9,000 to 10,000 bales in all counts of various chops, at an advance of one to two taels as compared with last week's level, and over 6,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded at prevailing prices and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Liverpool, August 14. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.08	Pence
„	Oct	15.53	„
„	Jan	15.22	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 14, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	27.65	Cents
Dec	27.05	„
Jan	26.97	„
Mar	27.20	„
May	27.30	„
Spot	30.20	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 13, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	528	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	„	451	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	„	505	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Oct/Nov	Tls.	44.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	46.00
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	48.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	„	42.00
Ningpo, Sept/	„	43.50

Market:—*Steady.*

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the tenth.

X.

Bar Silver London to Hongkong

BY J. E. JOSEPH

Following is an explanation of the formula used to calculate the parity of the British dollar in Hongkong with the daily quotation of Bar silver in London.

The British dollar is standardized at .900 fine and weighs about 415.985 grains Troy. The British Standard of Bar Silver is .925 fine and the quotation is for one ounce Troy (480 grains). Taking charges "all in" for transporting silver to Hongkong at 2% (including interest say at 5% p. a.) as a basis the following calculation will result in the constant *86.0076244* which when multiplied by the London silver quotation will give the Hongkong Equivalent for Telegraphic Transfer.

		Fine		*Grains*		
British dollar		900	X	985	84.3212	*Mint Parity*
Bar silver in London		925	X	480		
84.3212	X	102	—		86.0076244	*Constant* to be multiplied by Bar silver quotation.
100		100	—			

Bar Silver London to Shanghai

BY H. O. WHITE

Silver imported into Shanghai in bars is usually of an average fineness of .998 which is 17½ better than the English Standard for silver $\frac{222}{240}$ i.e. $\frac{224}{240}$ X 17½ — $\frac{239\frac{1}{2}}{240}$ —.998

It is sold at so many Taels Shanghai currency per every Taels 100 Canton weight. The Canton Tael weighing 579.84 Grains Troy.

Shanghai Taels 111.20 may be taken as an average price per every 100 Taels Canton weight.

Charges fluctuate between eight-tenths and one per cent and are made up thus:

Freight	about 1/2%
Insurance 3s. 7d. to £100	„ 1/6%
Brokerage	„ 1/8%
Landing, Postage, etc	„ 1/4%

The example given below results in the constant 1.182, which multiplied by the London silver quotation, will give the Shanghai equivalent for Telegraphic Transfer or the so-called parity. (But, to be accurate, the approximate amount of interest during the voyage has to be taken into consideration.)

Formula No. 1

.....		— 1 Shanghai Tael
Shanghai Taels	111.20.....	— 100 Canton Taels
Canton Taels	82.7815....	— 100 Troy oz.
Ozs. Troy	100.....	— 100.90 plus charges
Ozs. Troy	100	— 107.8829
	17½ betterness	— ozs. standard
Ozs. Standard	1	— London silver price

$$\frac{100 \times 100 \times 100.90 \times 107.8829}{111.20 \times 82.7815 \times 100 \times 100} = 1.182$$

(To Be Continued)

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29-444

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 20, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Sharp movements have characterised the London silver market during the past week and to-day the price of 34 1/16d. both ready and forword is ¼d. above that ruling this day last week. The market has ranged between 33 5/8d. and 34 3/16d., to-day's price in New York of 68⅛ cents is 3/8c. down on the week. The New York/London rate after touching 455⅛ closes @ 449⅞, about 3 points under last Wednesday's rate. The official T/T rate on London has remained unchanged throughout the week @ 3/2 1/2d. but was raised to-day to 3/2 3/4d.

The market has ruled steady chiefly on account of the declining New York/London rate in addition to which there have been considerable sales of Yen on speculators' account. The amount of export paper on the market still remains small. The market closes firm at rates well above the official quotation and we quote. 3/3 15/16d., August 3/3 15/16d. Sept., 3/3 7/16d. Oct./Dec.

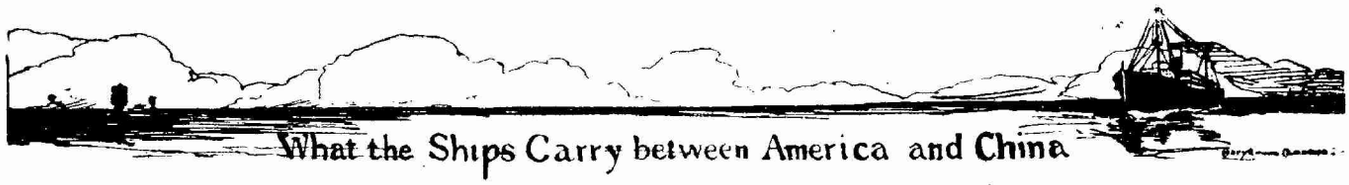
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 46,542,000 an increase of Tls. 600,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 51,400,000 an increase of $ 340,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 83,596,000 as against Tls. 53,213,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday Aug. 14	Friday Aug. 15	Saturday Aug. 16	Monday Aug 18	Tuesday Aug. 19	Wed. Aug 20
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.308	3/3½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2¾
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2 7/16	3/2 7/16	3/2 7/16	3/2 7/16	3/2 7/16	3/2 15/16
4m/s ,,	—.	3/2¾	3/2¾	3/2¾	3/2¾	3/2¾	3/3
T/T India	227.865	225¼	225¼	224¾	224½	223½	223
T/T France	1,395.000	1310	1290	1280	1280	1330	1350
T/T N. Y.	71.494	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	73	72½	72½
T/T Hong	73.255	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73¼
T/T Japan	58.221	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	57¼	56¾
T/T Batavia	193.933	190½	190½	190½	190½	191	191¼
T/T Straits	71.481	73	73	73	73	73	72½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A,	3/4.558	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4¼
6m/s ,, D/A	3/ .933	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅜
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,465 000	1380	1360	1350	1350	1400	1420
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.994	75¼	75¼	75½	75½	75	75
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75⅜	75¾	76	76	75½	75½

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 1/16	33 15/16	33¾	33⅝	33 13/19	34 1/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 68¾	G. $. 68⅜	G. $. 68	G. $. 68⅛	G. $. 68⅜	G. $. 68½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 276⁸⁰	Tls. 276⁵⁰	Tls. 274⁸⁰	Tls. 272⁸⁰	Tls. 270³⁰	Tls. 269⁷⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.0625	71.225	71.65	71.50	71.675	72.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4½%	4½%	4½%	6½%	10%	9%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 83. 75.
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 449¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 13/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/4
,, 4	3 7/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅜
,, 6	4 1/4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9⅞



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equal Gold $1

S. S. Eurybides, July 15, from U. S. A.

Cigarettes	Mille	12,000
Cigars	,,	6
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	16,031
,, Machine	,,	960
Paints, Unclassed	,,	2,258
Varnish	,,	1,116
Shoes and Boots, India-rubber	Pairs	1,452
Machinery	Hk. Tls	35,960

S. S. President Adams, July 16, from U. S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	617
Woolen Clearer Cloth	,,	49
Waterproof Cloth	,,	985
Iron Bars	Pls.	852
,, Nails, Wire	,,	750
,, Washers	,,	87
Iron Galvanized: Bolts and Nuts	,,	55
Wire Shorts	,,	548
Graphite	,,	2
Asbestos Packing	,,	2
Acid, Unclassed	,,	11
Bronze Powder	,,	2
Canned Asparagus	,,	16
,, Fruits	,,	9
Dextrine	,,	141
Glucose	,,	302
Hides, Cow	,,	63
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	896
Ink, Printing	,,	41
Oranges, Fresh	,,	935
Packings, Unclassed	,,	4
Paints, Unclassed	,,	354
Paper, Cigarette on Bobbins	,,	211
,, Writing	,,	66
,, Unclassed	,,	1,735
Raisins	,,	1,935
Twine	,,	11
Varnish	,,	22
Wax, Unclassed	,,	37
Paints	Galls.	388
Imitation Leather	Pcs.	793
Machines, Knitting	,,	30
Motor-cars	,,	15
Motor-cycles	,,	2
Shoes	Pairs	240
Canned Meats	Doz.	115
,, Sardines	,,	880
,, Vegetables	,,	241
Coffee, in Tins	,,	50
Files	,,	700
Hosiery	,,	80
Shirts	,,	9
Cigarettes	Mille	72,510
Dyes, Aniline, Pkg. 67	Hk. Tls.	4,174
Machinery	,, ,,	46,649
Treasure: Silver Bars	,, ,,	82,537

S. S. Heffron, July 19, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 575	Pls.	2,019
Iron Hoop Ends	,,	530
,, Nails, Wire	,,	750
Iron Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	1,751
Steel, Bamboo	,,	844
Carbon Black	,,	211
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	266
Wax, Paraffin	,,	5,209

S. S. Ixion, July 21, from U. S. A.

Iron Cobbles	Pls.	840
,, Wire	,,	270
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	374
Cocoa, Prepared	,,	5
Grease	,,	95
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	390
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	393
Paper, Bank-note	,,	74
,, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	209
,, Enamelled	,,	213
,, Unclassed	,,	502
Soda, Caustic	,,	504
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,963
,, Prepared	,,	11
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	2,259
Varnish	,,	120
Chocolate	Lb.	1,152
Typewriters	Pcs.	36
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	80
Cigarettes	Mills.	19,060
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	17,651

S. S. Shidzucka Maru, July 22, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Flour, Wheat	,,	819
Bedsteads	Pcs.	138
Cigarettes	Mills.	45,000

S. S. Taiyo Maru, July 28, To San Francisco:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	113
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	50
,, Green Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	591
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	20
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
Fluorspar	,,	3,360
Vermicelli	,,	18
Carpets	Kk. Tls.	3,778
Treasure: Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	78,365

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	4.95
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild other Ports, Bls. 230	,,	232.98
Bristles	,,	154
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Straw Braid, White	,,	16
Wool, Sheep's	,,	9
Skins, Moufflon	Pcs.	2,500

S. S. Titan, July 26, To Baltimore

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	31

To Boston.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	491
,, other Ports	,,	50
Hyson, other Ports	,,	64
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,500

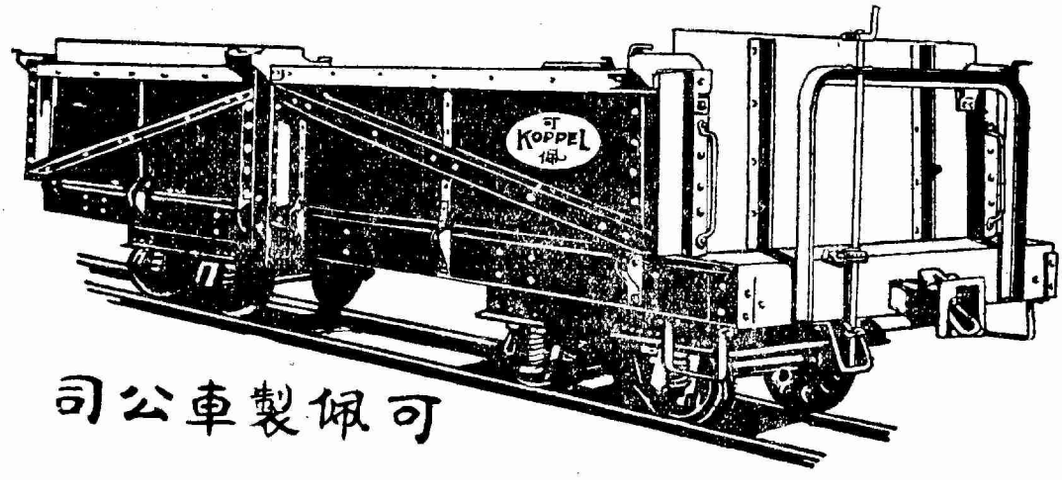
To New York

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	160
Bristles	,,	99
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	111
Oil, Wood	,,	419
Peas	,,	67
Straw Braid, White	,,	10
Wool, Camels'	,,	7
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	16,006
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	5,403

S. S. Kendal Castle, July 24, from U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	4,545
Iron, Galvanized: Bolts and Nuts	,,	74
Wire Shorts	,,	375
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,728
Dextrine	,,	473
Flour, Corn	,,	623
Leather, Sole	,,	8
Petrolatum	,,	167
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,365
Starch	,,	45
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	664
Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	5,740
,, Prepared	,,	5
Twine	,,	175
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,192
Clocks	Pcs.	14
Typewriters	,,	65
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	66,122
,, Unclassed	,,	160
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	47,099

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

29-445

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug 13, 1924, Cause. No. 2471, U. S. v. Frank R. Stayshal; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. Montgomery; C. I. Graham; defendant; submitted.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2472, U. S. v. James M. Wiggin; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of N. Alexandroff; A. Borousky; F. Fernandez; T. R. Porter; C. I. Graham; submitted.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2473, U. S. v. George E. Hess; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of A. Borousky; Tsang Ling Kyi; W. Van Buskirk; defendant; E. Carr; submitted.

Aug. 18, 1924, Cause. No. 2474, U. S. v. Emil Peterson; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of C. I. Graham; C. Doyle; W. Van Buskirk; defendant submitted

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2475, U. S. v. Georget Newton; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of C. I. Graham; T. R. Porter; defendant; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug 16, 1924, Crim. No. 653, U. S. v Emil Peterson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 654, U. S. v. J. Crevling; plea f guilty entered; submitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 652 U. S. v. H. D. Rodger; plea of not guilty entered; submitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 655, U. S. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. Dutton; E. H. Sherman; submitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 656, U. S. v. Hudford Motors; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 657, U. S. v Asia Engineering & Contracting Co.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug. 13, 1924, Cause. No. 2471, U S. v. Frank R Stayshal; sentence

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2472, U. S. v. James M. Wiggin; dismissal.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2473, U. S. v. George E. Hess; sentence.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2474, U. S. v. Emil Peterson; sentence.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2475, U. S. v. George Newton; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 13, 1924, Crim. No. 653, U. S. v Emil Peterson; sentence.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 654, U. S. v. J. Crevling; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 652, U. S. v. H D. Rodger; dismissed.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 655, U S. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; dismissed.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 656, U. S. v. Hudford Motors; defendant fined $2, costs remitted

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 657, U. S. v. Asia Engineering & Contracting Co; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept 9, 1924, Cause No. 2285, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug 12, 1924, Cause No 2471, U. S. v. Frank R. Stayshal; information.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2472, U. S v James M. Wiggin; information.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2468, In re Natalie Elmont's estate; inventory.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2443, H. S Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; demurrer to amended complaint.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2471, U. S. v. Frank R. Stayshal; final commitment issued.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2473, U. S. v. George E. Hess; information.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2474, U. S. v. Emil Peterson; information.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2475, U. S. v. George Newton; information.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2467, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. C. Duffin; marshal's return of summons.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; motion for bill of prarticulars.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; libel; writ and summons issued

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; motion for judgment by default.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; plaintiff's replication.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; plaintiff's replication.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Company v. International Insurance Office, Inc.; petition; summons issued.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2473, U. S. v. George E Hess; final commitment issued.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2474, U. S. v. Emil Peterson; final commitment issued.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2475, U. S. v. George Newton; final commitment issued.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 13, 1924, Crim No. 653, U. S. v. Emil Peterson; complaint.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 654, U. S. v. J. Crevling; complaint.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 655, U. S. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; complaint.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 656, U. S. v. Hudfore Motors; complaint.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 657, U. S. v. Asia Engineering & Contracting Co.; complaint.

SESSION AT TIENTSIN, CHINA

Hearings

July 9, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on application for new trial; submitted.
" " " " " 2434, D. C. Robertson; v. E. L. Robertson; testimony of D. C. Roberston; submitted.
" " " " " 2457, In re adoption of Eugene Polushin; testimony taken of A. Lattimore, E. Polushin and G. Tiedemann; submitted.
" 10 " " " 2288, Boris Holman v I. Hrskovitz & Bro., Inc.; testimony taken of I. Herskovits, D. Habinsky, Lu Fu Yi, I Helminsky.
" " " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's Estate; on petition of creditor for allowance of claim; continued.
" 11 " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's Estate; testimony taken of A.T. Harr; submitted.
" " " " " 2458, U. S. v. John Marrolly Murray; on arraignment; plea of not guilty
" " " " " 2392, In re Barry C. Eastham, application for admission to the Bar; on report and motion.
" " " " " 2459, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; on arraignment plea of not guilty.
" " " " " 2460, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; on arraignment; plea of not guilty.
" " " " " 2409, Lnuis Martel v. Mills & Manning; on demurrer; submited.
" " " " " 1458, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; testimony taken of Yin Tso Fan, Wang Tien Ching, and Yin Sung Po; continued.
" 12 " " " 2458, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; testimony taken of a Leschot, J. M. Murray, G. G. Accurti; submitted.
" " " " " 2424 & 2425, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of G. A. Tisdall and Wang Lingoh; submtted.
" 14 " " " 2424 & 2425, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; on argument of counsel; submitted.
" 14 " " " 2390, W. Bornhorst v. R. J. Hoch; deposition read of W. Bornhorst; continued.
" 15 " " " 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; on application for new trial; submitted.
" 15, " " " 2461, U. S. v. R. H. Wagner; on arraignment; plea of not guilty.
" 16, " " " 2461, U. S. v. R. H. Wagner; on motion to enter a nolle prosequi; submitted.
" " " " " 2382, U. S. v. A. P. Pattison; on motion to enter a nolle prosequi; submitted.

Judgments and Orders.

July 9, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order denying motion for new trial.
" " " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Th Fearon Daniel Co.; Order allowing and settling bill of exceptions.
" " " " " 2457 In re adoption of Eugene Polushin; decree.
" " " " " 2323, Pai Ching Ting v. E. W. Frazar & Co.; order dismissing cause.
" " " " " 2282, China Trading Co., v. Fearon, Daniel Co.; order overruling motion for leave to except and amend record.
" " " " " 2282, Chinese American Trading Co. v. Fearon, Daniel Co.; order allowing writ of error.
" 10, " " " 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro., Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
" " " " " 2458, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; order approving appointment of Acting District Attorney
" " " " " 2459, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; order approving appointment of Acting District Attorney.
" 11, " " " 2392, In re Barry C. Eastham; order of admission to the Bar.
" 11, " " " 2409, Louis Martel v. Mills and Manning; order sustaining demurrer.
" 12, " " " 1917, In re estate of Horace Houlding; order releasing funds of the estate.
" 12, " " " 2458, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; sentence of acquittal.
" 14, " " " 2461, U. S. v. R. H. Wagner; order approving appointment of Acting District Attorney.
" 15, " " " 2459, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; order of dismissal.
" " " " " 2460, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; order of dismissal.
" 15, " " " 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro., Inc.; order denying motion for new tiral.
" 16, " " " 2461, U. S. v. R. H. Wagner; order of dismissal.
" " " " " 2382, U. S. v. A. P. Pattison; order of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 9, 1924, Cause No. 2457, In re adoption of Eugene Polushin; petition.
" " " " " 2434, D. C. Robertson v. E. L. Roberston; defendant's waiver.
" " " " " 2282, China American Trading Co., v. Fearon Daniel Co.; bill of exceptions.
" " " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Co.; Deputy Clerk's certificate.
" " " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Trading Co.; writ of error
" " " " " 1412, In re estate of Elben S. Nordstrom; affidavit in support of release of administrator.
" " " " " 2323, Pai Ching Ting v. E. W. Frazar; motion to dismiss.
" " " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon Daniel Co.; citation on writ of error.
" 10 " " " 2458, U. S. v. J. M. Murray; information.
" " " " " 2459, U S. v. J. M. Murray; information.
" 12 " " " 1917, In re estate of Horace W. Houlding; petition for the release of funds.
" 14 " " " 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; statement of fact.
" 14 " " " 2461, U. S. v. R. H. Wanger, information.
" " " " " 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; stipulation.
" " " " " 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro., Inc.; motion for new trial.
" 15 " " " 2461, U. S. v. R. H. Wagner; information,
" 16 " " " 1461, A Louis Martel v. International Finance & Excharge Co. Inc.; bill for appointment of receiver.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital Authorized..... £1,200,000.00
Capital Paid-up £1,078,530.00
Reserve Fund.....H.K. $700,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong

Offices:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Bangkok, and Hankow.

Shanghai Office:
No. 1 & 2 Ningpo Road.

Agencies all over the world

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. P. Cheung,
Manager.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East a.											—		9.35
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		—
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.14	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		13.20
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jesafield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.45	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*9.56*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45	Jesafield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	—	—	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	—	—	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15